

MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW



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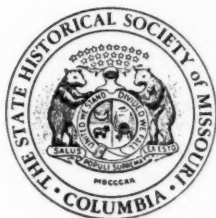
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Floyd C. Shoemaker, Editor

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My husband especially enjoyed the January issue which contained the article about Rex McDonald.—MRS. H. BAXTER HALL, Clarence.

The *Review* continues to be of interest—so much so that it is read from cover to cover the day the postman puts it in my mail box.—WM. T. SKELCHER, San Marcos, Texas.

It is a pleasure to receive your publication. If you would do as much bragging (and you have more to brag about) as these Texans, everyone would move to Missouri.—JOHN M. DEERING, Houston, Texas.

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The *Missouri* story sequence was as good, if not better, than any I have read myself, and I have been a close advocate of the *Mo.* for some several years after having served two years of duty aboard her.—FRANK J. TALLMAN, Kansas City.

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THE SAUK AND FOX TREATY OF 1804

BY WILLIAM T. HAGAN*

While celebrating the 150th anniversary of the transfer of Upper Louisiana to the United States, Missourians might well have paused and noted another real estate transaction which was negotiated that same year in St. Louis. Though not of the same scale as the Louisiana Purchase, it represented a typical land transaction between the United States and the Indians. The architect of the transaction was Governor William Henry Harrison of Indiana Territory, whom the citizens of St. Louis turned out to welcome to their bustling little community October 12, 1804.

The Governor had come to organize the administration of Upper Louisiana which Congress had temporarily placed under his jurisdiction. Accepting the cordial invitation of one of St. Louis' leading citizens, Auguste Chouteau, Harrison settled himself in the finest mansion the town boasted. Aided by Judge John Griffin he plunged into the task confronting him. Harrison had pieced together a law code and had reorganized the courts and the local militia when he had to turn to other matters. A pressing problem in Indian affairs had arisen.

While the townspeople were turning out in holiday attire to welcome the Governor to St. Louis, settlers a few miles north had been doing sentry duty amid rumors of scalping parties loose on the frontier. The Sauk and Fox, allied tribes who were a force to be reckoned with along the Mississippi north of St. Louis, were out for blood. Governor Harrison's handling of the situation resulted in the treaty with the Sauk and Foxes which, three decades later, produced the Black Hawk War.

This Sauk and Fox Treaty of 1804 had been several years in the making. In February, 1802, Harrison had proposed negotiations with the Sauk and Foxes to clarify their boundaries with the United

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States.¹ The Secretary of War authorized him to approach the tribes, but the Governor was unable to secure their cooperation. Meanwhile, Jefferson's magnificent Louisiana Purchase heightened the interest of the United States in the Sauk and Fox since those tribes' hunting grounds now lay within the boundaries of the United States.

Part of the reluctance of the Sauk and Fox to cooperate stemmed from their current bitter controversy with the Osage, a tribe on the Missouri frontier. As was frequently the case, the origin of the dispute lay in conflicting claims to hunting grounds. The Sauk and Fox proposed to settle the matter by the tomahawk, but they found that their raiding parties launched against the Osage were frequently intercepted and turned back by United States' troops. The irritated Sauk and Fox quickly arrived at the conclusion that the Osage were American pets.

The course of events on the Missouri frontier seemed to bear out the Sauk and Fox charges. At a time when these Indians had only casual contacts with the whites and no regular treaty association, the Osage had officially come to terms with the United States, and the Chouteaus of St. Louis were quite influential in Osage tribal affairs. Moreover, in the spring of 1804 the United States had intervened in behalf of some Osage who had been captured by the Sauk while the Osage were traveling in a boat belonging to Manuel Lisa.²

That was the situation in June, 1804, when the Secretary of War authorized Governor Harrison to renew attempts to negotiate with the Sauk. "It may not be improper," the Secretary declared, "to procure from the Sacs, such cessions on both sides of the Illinois, as may entitle them to an annual compensation of five or six hundred dollars: they ought to relinquish all pretensions to any land on the southern side of the Illinois, and a considerable tract on the other side."³

The Governor's prompt invitation to the Sauk, based on the Secretary of War's authorization, reached those Indians at an

¹Harrison to the Secretary of War, February 26, 1802, in Logan Esarey (ed.), *Governors Messages and Letters*, Vol. I: *Messages and Letters of William Henry Harrison* (Indianapolis, 1922), pp. 41-46.

²Amos Stoddard to the Secretary of War, June 3, 1804, in *Glimpses of the Past* (Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, 1934-1935), II, 110-11.

³Secretary of War to Harrison, June 27, 1804, in *American State Papers* (38 vols., Washington, 1832-1861), *Indian Affairs*, I, 695.

awkward time. The tribesmen were divided on the proper policy to be followed on the Osage issue. One element of the Sauk and Fox hoped to reach an agreement with the Americans in order to gain equality with the Osage nation. Another Sauk faction, galled at a report that their enemies had recently left St. Louis loaded with presents, proposed more direct action. Reasoning that fear of the Osage induced the Americans to be generous with that tribe and that nothing was to be gained by cooperation with the whites, some of the young Sauk went on the war path.⁴ It was their attacks which had settlers doing sentry duty.



Photo from the Smithsonian Institution

Discovery Dance of the Sauk and Fox, by George Catlin

Early in September, before Harrison reached St. Louis, one of the war parties struck a settlement on Cuivre River a few miles north of St. Charles. A party of Americans investigating the attack found "three persons murdered in a most barbarous manner, with their scalps taken off."⁵ As the news spread, whites either abandoned advanced settlements or feverishly prepared to defend

⁴James Bruff to James Wilkinson, November 5, 1804, in Clarence Edwin Carter (ed.), *The Territorial Papers of the United States* (21 vols. to date, Washington, 1934-), XIII, 76-80.

themselves. Rumors that the Sauk were holding war talks with the Potawatomi and trailing the American flag from the tails of their horses heightened the tension.

The confusion in the American settlements was duplicated in the Indian towns on the Mississippi. In the Sauk towns nearest the white settlements sheer panic prevailed. The brash young warriors had tauntingly thrown the scalps of their white victims at the feet of their chiefs. Fearful of white reprisals, the Indians began to abandon their villages. Two chiefs, hoping to pacify the whites, ventured to St. Louis under the protection of a French trader. They freely admitted the crime of the warriors but shrugged off demands for the surrender of the guilty with apologies for their lack of control over their young men.

Shortly after the two Sauk were released to return to their villages with strongly worded demands for the surrender of the culprits, Governor Harrison had arrived in St. Louis. It was the return to St. Louis of a party of Sauk and Fox escorting one of the guilty warriors that had interrupted his organization of the territory.

The surrender of the one warrior forced Harrison to make a decision on the matter. Assuming that an Indian in the guard house was worth three on the prairie, the Governor offered to pardon the other warriors if they would testify against the one in custody. Indeed, Harrison even considered releasing the one prisoner on a technicality involving the application of Spanish law. However, advised that this course of action would enrage the local citizenry, the Governor just imprisoned the one culprit at hand and then applied to the President for his pardon.

Recognizing the psychological moment for which he had been waiting for two years, Harrison broached the subject of a treaty and pressed the delegation for a land cession. Though the Secretary of War had not mentioned the Fox in his instructions, the close relations between them and the Sauk made a joint treaty feasible if not necessary.

The chiefs were amenable. Harrison had been careful to prepare them for his proposal by the distribution of \$2,000 worth of finery dear to their savage hearts. And the delegation was undoubtedly anxious to get their host's mind off the scalps lifted on Cuivre River. An observer described them as willing "to make a treaty

³Warren Cattle to James Bruff, September 8, 1804, in *ibid.*, 62-63.

that would shelter them from their natural enemies—the Osages, now consider'd by them as under the protection of the U. States; and without hesitation, offered to cede an immense tract of country containing much valuable lead and other minerals. . . ."⁶



A Sauk Brave

Years later the celebrated Sauk warrior Black Hawk remembered in his autobiography the dismay of the tribes on the return of the delegation from St. Louis—a delegation now resplendent in elegant coats and medals. Black Hawk contended that the delegation was not authorized to cede the entire area, but just to "pay" for the whites killed. "Wiping away the tears" of the deceased one's relatives by a payment in money or goods was standard Indian practice.

In their defense, according to Black Hawk's reminiscences, the Indian delegation reported that Harrison had agreed to release the prisoner only in return for a land cession. Therefore they had signed a treaty ceding a tract on the west side of the Mississippi and another on the Illinois side. Then the Americans released the prisoner, but shot him when he was about to rejoin his friends. This was all the chiefs could remember of the negotiations. Their fellow tribesmen suspected them of being drunk most of their stay in St. Louis.⁷

Actually the prisoner was shot, but not as Black Hawk described. He was killed in a prison break at a time when his pardon, requested of President Jefferson by Harrison, was on its way west.⁸ The task of explaining the warrior's death was ably performed by the newly appointed governor of Louisiana Territory, General James Wilkinson.

⁶James Bruff to James Wilkinson, November 5, 1804, in *ibid.*, 76-80.

⁷Milo Milton Quaife (ed.), *Life of Black Hawk* (Chicago, 1916), 39-40.

⁸Harrison to the Secretary of War, May 27, 1805, in Esarey, *Messages and Letters*, I, 134.



Photo from the Smithsonian Institution

Sauk and Fox Sailing Canoes With Blankets, by George Catlin

That accomplished scoundrel managed to pacify a delegation of 150 Sauk and Fox who visited him. He slyly interpreted the fatal tardiness of the pardon as a manifestation of the "will of the great Spirit that he should Suffer for Spilling the Blood of his White Brethern. . . ." But before the council closed, the Sauk and Fox expressed dissatisfaction with the treaty. Their spokesman concluded dolefully, "we have given away a great Country to Governor Harrison for a little thing. . . ."⁹

The Indian was not exaggerating. In return for a few thousand dollars in goods and presents the Sauk and Fox chiefs had ceded to the sharp dealing Harrison all their nations' claims to land on the east side of the Mississippi and a segment of their hunting grounds on the west side of that river. Included in the cession was the area of the present state of Missouri bounded by the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri River on the south, while the North River, referred to in the treaty as the Jefferson, constituted the northern boundary. The western border of the cession in the present state of Missouri was a straight line drawn from the mouth of the Gasconade River to a point on the South Fork of the North River, thirty miles from the

⁹Wilkinson to the Secretary of War, July 27, 1805, in Carter, *Territorial Papers*, XIII, 164-72.

mouth of the North River.¹⁰ Also included in the cession was a slice of southern Wisconsin and the area of the state of Illinois north and west of the Illinois River. Harrison's bargain compares well with that negotiated by Monroe and Livingston.

In presenting the treaty to the Senate, President Jefferson spoke warmly of the advantages to be derived from the treaty, particularly the aid it gave to American traders competing with Canadian traders on the Mississippi. The treaty, to which was affixed the marks of Layauvois, the Giger, Jumping Fish, Sun Fish, and the Bear pleased the Senators if it did not evoke much enthusiasm around Sauk and Fox council fires. The dignitaries in Washington promptly ratified it.



Photo from the Smithsonian Institution

Pash-ee-pa-ho, A Sauk Chief, by George Catlin

American officials might attempt to soften the blow for the tribesmen, but the antagonism remained. During the War of 1812 and again during the Black Hawk War in 1832, bloody scalps and smoke rising from burning cabins testified to its depth. Governor Harrison's bargain carried with it an expenditure of blood and treasure not itemized in the treaty signed at St. Louis on November 3, 1804.

¹⁰This territory includes the present counties of Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, St. Charles, and Warren, and parts of Marion, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, and Montgomery counties.

MISSOURI IN CRISIS

THE JOURNAL OF CAPTAIN ALBERT TRACY, 1861

EDITED BY RAY W. IRWIN*

The year 1861 was, for Missouri, a time of troubles of such magnitude, complexity, and danger that it ranks as the most critical year in the entire history of the state. Missouri's position in the Civil War had not yet been decided, and both North and South were determined to secure the strategically located state with its great river highway, its railroads, and its arsenals.

Of particularly vital importance was the possession of St. Louis and the United States Arsenal there. In this arsenal, located on the southern edge of the city, at the beginning of 1861 were an estimated "60,000 stands of arms, mostly Enfield and Springfield rifles, 1,500,000 cartridges, 90,000 pounds of powder, a number of field pieces and siege guns, and a great quantity of munitions of various kinds. There were also machinery and appliances of great value."¹ St. Louis, with its arsenal and its shipping and railroad facilities, was therefore at once not only a hub from which important military operations could radiate in many directions; it was also a point against which a formidable military thrust would almost certainly be directed. Meanwhile, during the early months of 1861, this largely pro-Southern city of 160,000, headquarters of the great military area known as the Department of the West, turned to increasingly warlike preparations.² Captain Albert Tracy, who reported for military duty at St. Louis early in February, 1861, summarized the situation when he wrote in his diary: "For the country is alive with events, and what may turn up next, it were difficult to say—or even imagine."

*Ray W. Irwin is a native Missourian who has received degrees from Drury College and the University of Chicago and is a doctoral graduate of New York University, where he is now an associate professor of history.

¹John McElroy, *The Struggle for Missouri* (Washington, 1913) p. 28.

²Allan Nevins, *Frémont, Pathmarker of the West* (New York, 1939), p. 473. Nevins writes: "Of the 160,000 people, a majority seemed definitely aligned against the Union." Pro-Union sentiment here, however, should not be underestimated for that period. Of it Floyd C. Shoemaker writes in *A History of Missouri and Missourians* (Columbia, 1922), p. 219: "In St. Louis she [Missouri] possessed the largest city in the Mississippi Valley and one of the strongest in pro-Union sentiment, especially among the Germans."

Through this hitherto unpublished portion of Captain Tracy's journal we can follow the events of this crucial period. Tracy was a professional soldier who had had a somewhat extraordinary career. Born in Buffalo, New York, April 28, 1818, he was the son of John and Mary Kimball Haddock, but in 1842 he adopted at least a part of the name of a distinguished fellow-townsmen, Albert H. Tracy, whom he greatly admired. Little record of the lad's family, youth, and formal schooling seems to have been preserved. It is known, however, that as a boy he spent some years in Canada; that he also resided for a time in Maine; that he there enlisted in the United States Army in 1847; and that his wife, Sarah Whitman Parris, was from Portland, Maine.

Tracy rendered distinguished service as a first lieutenant of infantry during the Mexican War, and for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Chapultepec" was brevetted captain, September 13, 1847. At the close of the Mexican War he resigned his commission and in 1852-1855 served as adjutant general of Maine. In 1855 he resumed his commission and served at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, until the Utah expedition was organized in 1857. Thereafter, in the course of the "Utah War," Tracy served at Fort Leavenworth and in Utah under General Albert Sidney Johnston. He returned eastward in the spring of 1860 and, after pausing for a few days at St. Louis, reached Washington, D. C., on April 30. During the ensuing months he spent some time with his wife and three-year-old son, Parris, at Buffalo and elsewhere; then he left his wife and son with a brother in Michigan City while he returned to St. Louis February 2, 1861.³

For most of the following ten months Tracy remained in Missouri, occupying posts of major responsibility and performing a prodigious amount of hard work. In the early part of the year his activities largely pertained to the defense of the United States Arsenal at St. Louis; during the latter portion they related to General John C. Frémont's campaign in Southwest Missouri.

³The most extensive account thus far published regarding Tracy's career appears in Herbert S. Auerbach, J. Cecil Alter, and Robert J. Dwyer (eds.), "The Utah War: Journal of Captain Albert Tracy, 1858-1860," in the *Utah Historical Quarterly*, XIII (1945), i-xiii, 1-128. A small amount of additional biographical data relative to Tracy has been published in Otis G. Hammond (ed.), *The Utah Expedition, 1857-1858: Letters of Capt. Jesse A. Gove, 10th Inf., U.S.A., of Concord, N. H., to Mrs. Gove, and Special Correspondence of the New York Herald*, in *New Hampshire Historical Society Collections*, XII (Concord, N. H., 1928), pp. 15, 18, 62, 182-83, 416. Tracy and Gove served together in Utah, but the two were not on good terms and comments in these letters are not very favorable to Tracy. Some information about Tracy's family is found in Charles H. Farnham, *History of the Descendants of John Whitman of Weymouth, Massachusetts* (New Haven, 1889), p. 374.

Extant portions of Tracy's journal, covering the period March 24, 1858-July 6, 1862, are in the possession of the Manuscript Division of the New York Public Library, New York City. It is through the courtesy of the Manuscript Division that the following portion of the journal is published.⁴

CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI

* * *

February 4th [1861]

I . . . reach St. Louis Feby 2d on the 3d report at Depart. Headquarters. . . . Proceeding by rail to Jefferson Barracks, I report for duty at this date. Dine today with Major McRae—commanding post.⁵

February 6th

Two hundred and fifty recruits arrive at Jefferson Barracks from Fort Columbus. They are divided into companies, of which one is assigned to my command. Remainder of companies shared by Saxton, 4th Arty.⁶ Robinson, 2d Infy⁷—Thompson, Cavalry.⁸ We are a mixed up command, composed almost entirely of officers drawn from leave, together with recruits—a portion of whom—say fifty—we find here on arrival. Thus much far too small a force, to use at need.

February 8th

And we pass the better portions of the day drilling up our men—as did we yesterday—as we expect, in season, to do, till some new shift in the scene. For the country is alive with events, and what may turn up next, it were difficult to say—or even imagine.

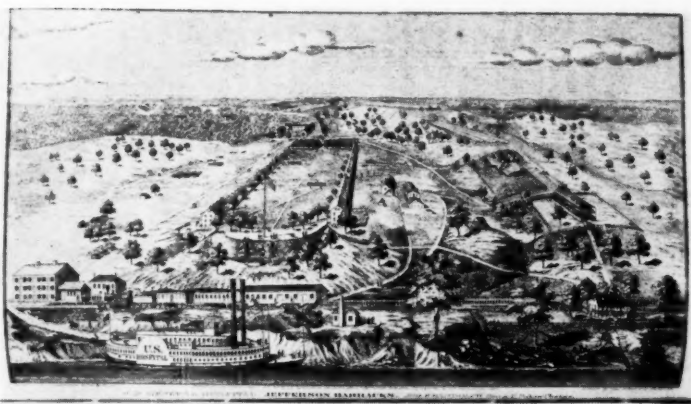
⁴The part extending from February 4 to November 25, 1861, appears in MS Vol. VI of Tracy's journal. Mr. Robert W. Hill, Mr. Edward B. Morrison, and Miss Jean McNiece, of the Manuscript Division, have been especially helpful in making the publication of this portion of the journal possible, as has Miss Marjorie Dysart, copy editor of the *Review*.

⁵Nathaniel C. McRae, a West Point graduate of 1826. His wife died of hydrophobia, according to Tracy's journal, on July 7, 1861, and McRae died the following September. Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army* (2 vols., Washington, 1903), I, 682; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (130 vols., Washington, 1890-1901), Ser. 1, Vol. I, 663. Hereafter cited as *O. R.*

⁶Rufus Saxton, a West Point graduate of 1849 who became a brigadier general of Missouri Volunteers in 1862. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 862.

⁷William George Robinsin, a West Point graduate from North Carolina. He resigned in May, 1861, and joined the Confederate army. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 839.

⁸Possibly John A. Thompson, lieutenant of the 1st Cavalry, who had been commissioned from Virginia. Later in 1861 he was promoted to captain, transferred to the 4th Cavalry, and sent to Fort Kearney, Nebraska. Heitman's *Historical Register*, I, 957, states that he was "murdered by desperadoes near Fort Mason, Texas, 1867." See also: *O. R.*, Ser. 1, Vol. XIII, 377.



Jefferson Barracks During the Civil War

February 16th

Last night, at about eleven o'clock, an order came down to Jefferson Barracks from Dept. Headqrs. to send up to St. Louis Arsenal—at the southern border of St. Louis City—a force of two hundred men with ten rounds of ball-cartridge. Major McRae, summoning us all to the Adjutant's Office, read the order by the light of a lantern, designating Captain Tracy, as senior, to the command—By consequence, I was, with the rest, busy until the hour of our departure by special train, at daylight, of this date. We are a re-enforcement to the Company of Captain Lyon,⁹ of the 2nd Infantry, who has recently joined from Fort Randall, and as it is expected some resistance may be offered, by the secessionists, on our approach, I have been supplied with two rounds per man of ball-cartridge. We were up with as little noise as practicable, and came to a halt, by the river-front of the Arsenal. Here, if at all, we were to look for a scrimmage; but no Enemy appearing as in opposition to our objects, we are enabled, after a brief space, to get quietly within the walls encompassing the post, reporting in due force to

⁹Nathaniel Lyon, a Connecticut-born West Point graduate, had served with distinction in the Mexican War and later served in California and Kansas before arriving in St. Louis on February 6, 1861. During that year he succeeded to the command of the United States Arsenal there, captured Camp Jackson, was commissioned brigadier general, defeated Confederate forces at Boonville, and was killed at the Battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10. Floyd C. Shoemaker, in *A History of Missouri and Missourians*, p. 225, states that Lyon "together with Blair did more to keep Missouri in the Union than any other two men."



The Arsenal at St. Louis

Major Hagner, of the Ordnance who commands.¹⁰ For the present, at least, both myself and my men will remain a portion of the garrison hereat.—Besides Hagner and Lyon—with whom I dined years ago, on the march of the 9th through Pueblo, Mexico—I find at the Arsenal Lieutenants Wright¹¹ and Todd,¹² of the Ordnance—Lothrop of the Artillery,¹³ and Sweeny, of the 2d Infantry—less one arm, lost at Churubusco.¹⁴ Lyon is in immediate command of defenses of the post, but bitterness is arising, as it must arise, between himself and Hagner for the full command of everything.

¹⁰Major Peter B. Hagner of Washington, D. C., a West Point graduate of 1836 and a Mexican War veteran, had succeeded Major William H. Bell in command of the arsenal at St. Louis on January 24, 1861.

¹¹Moses H. Wright of Tennessee, a West Point graduate. He resigned May 30, 1861, to join the Confederate army, becoming an ordnance officer under General Leonidas Polk in Nashville, and was later promoted to colonel. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 1063; O. R., Ser. I, Vol. I, 664; *ibid.*, IV, 376.

¹²John W. Todd, a West Point graduate from Kentucky, had commanded the Baton Rouge arsenal and, when he was forced to surrender it to Louisiana troops, had withdrawn to St. Louis. He then became chief ordnance officer of the Department of Florida in July, 1861, and returned to command Jefferson Barracks in 1876. He died there in 1878. J. Thomas Scharf, *History of St. Louis City and County* (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1883), I, 533-34; O. R., Ser. I, Vol. LII, Pt. I, 185.

¹³Warren L. Lothrop of Maine, a regular army officer who later succeeded Frank P. Blair, Jr., as colonel of the 1st Missouri Light Artillery. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 642.

¹⁴Thomas W. Sweeny, an Irishman who had served in the regular army and as a brigadier general of Missouri volunteers in the summer of 1861. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 939.

Hagner, by the way, is Major only by brevet—while as Captain he is ranked by Lyon.

February 17th

Officer of the day, with orders to remain up during the night, it being surmised that some surprise may be attempted by the Secessionists outside—who do not yet abandon the hope of securing the Arsenal with its stores.—Meanwhile on the 10th we all went up from Jefferson Bks. to attend a ball at St. Louis, given by the Volunteers, or "State Guard." During the evening Thompson and myself went out of the dancing room—on invitations by Major Frost, for a drink.¹⁵ There being there much profession of regard for the government, I offered as a toast, "The Union, without an *if*"—which appeared to dampen the general ardor, and elicit but a feeble response. Secessionists, all. After dancing at the ball, we all went around to the Theatre, where we saw Hackett as Falstaff, in the latter acts of the play.¹⁶

February 19th

An order having come down to that effect, we have been very industriously engaged today, throwing up entrenchments, to meet any attack from without. Hagner has not much heart in the matter, and charges me in cutting sod for an earthwork for a howitzer "not to spoil his lawn." These Ordnance people remain at their posts, until they forget the ownership of the United States. *His* lawn!—Drills are continuous, with our new men, and what with these and other occupations, we find little spare time.

Feb'y 21st

Our entrenchments are as good as finished. Coupled with the platforms and sand-bags for the walls. But a new difficulty arises in the form of the small-pox—four cases of which we remove from quarters today, to an Island about two miles below . . . and we are all in process of vaccination. Todd, with a huge sore on his arm, seems uncertain whether it be vaccine or the breaking out of too much rum. It might be either. It seems that General Scott decides

¹⁵Daniel M. Frost, a West Point graduate, veteran of the Mexican War, a member of the Missouri Senate, a military adviser to Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, and commander of Camp Jackson. John McElroy, *The Struggle for Missouri*, pp. 55-72.

¹⁶James Henry Hackett (1800-1871) was one of the most noted of early American actors. See Allen Johnson, Dumas Malone, and Harris E. Starr (eds.), *Dictionary of American Biography* (21 vols., New York, 1928-44), VIII, 72-74. Hereafter cited as *D.A.B.*

in favor of Hagner for the command here, by reason of seniority "by brevet" in the whole army, and the presence of more than one arm of service at the post.¹⁷

March 4th

We receive tonight the Inaugural of President Lincoln. We all agree that it means coercion of the States, and nothing less, and, after much discussion, retire. The end no man can see, but our duty to abide by the Union is plain.

* * *

March 31st

The weather has turned black and rainy, and the nights are black with darkness. We are still threatened by the Secessionists, who are under organization to attack us. Inasmuch, too, as they hope to



Nathaniel Lyon

catch us off our guard, the duty of patrols both within and without the walls has been frequent and wearing. The Officer of the Day, as well, continues to remain both wakeful and watchful throughout his whole tour. A night or two since, on my rounds as Officer of the Day through the grove of the Arsenal, I heard a step, and received through the perfect obscurity a challenge sharply answered to my own "My God, Tracy," said Lyon, discovering it was myself, "you never came nearer being

shot, for my pistol was cocked, and only your voice saved you." "Well," said I, "Captain Lyon, *my* pistol was cocked, and ready in my hand, and there is no knowing, if you had't spoken, who would have been hit first." All of which is literally true—to such an extent are we obliged to carry our vigilance. During portions of the time, Lyon is flat down with an old fever, when the command and responsibility fall upon myself as next in rank—for, for any efficient

¹⁷Major General and Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott. After a long and distinguished military career, he was placed on the retired list in October, 1861. *D.A.B.*, XVI, 505-511.

purpose of police or watchfulness, Hagner is wholly out of the count. Frank P. Blair,¹⁸ and a German named Sigel,¹⁹ come down to us at odd times—not unfrequently by night—and it is arranged that in case of attack they are to aid us by the onslaught at rear upon the enemy. With this view, indeed, the Germans in the City—who are all loyal—are organized, and to about the number of four hundred, armed, and, at intervals, drilled in bye places. Hagner objects to firing over the walls in case of attack. “Think,” says this hypocrite, this military Pecksniff, “of the innocent women and children, who might be slaughtered by the balls.”

Captain Little who, with his family, occupies quarters at Jefferson Barracks, came up today to pay me a visit, at the Arsenal.²⁰ And a very pleasant interview we had of it,—with mutual reminiscences of Camp Floyd, and the eggnog, and Eucher parties at Hayman’s. Colonel Morrison²¹ and wife are also at Jefferson Barracks—the Colonel being Little’s father-in-law, and, I believe, eking out a leave at the post.

April 4th

And agreeably to invitation such portions of us as can be spared for the day, dine at General Harney’s, in town.²² Besides Lyon, Todd, Lee,²³ Saxton and myself, was also present Colonel Bonneville, of fame in Irving’s Astoria, and a most amiable and beautiful

¹⁸Frank P. Blair, Jr., lawyer and politician, had served in the Mexican War. He was at one time a slaveholder, but became a Free Soiler and, eventually, a member of the Republican party. For a number of years he served in the Missouri legislature, and in 1856 he was elected to Congress. In regard to Blair’s role during the Civil War period, Allan Nevins, in *Frémont, Pathmarker of the West*, p. 478, describes Blair as “the brains and backbone of the Union element” in Missouri.

¹⁹Franz Sigel, born in Germany, had had much military experience before coming to the United States. He was living in St. Louis at the beginning of the Civil War and was active, and effective, in organizing the German-American elements of the population in support of the Union. He served as colonel under Lyon, eventually became a major general, and commanded the Army of the Shenandoah. *D.A.B.*, XVII, 153-54.

²⁰Lewis Henry Little, a regular army officer and veteran of the Mexican War. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 413.

²¹Pitcairn Morrison had been an army officer since 1820. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 479.

²²William Selby Harney, brigadier general in charge of the Department of the West. He was an able professional soldier who had campaigned in Florida, Mexico, and elsewhere over a long period of years. Largely through the efforts of Frank Blair and Nathaniel Lyon, Harney was removed from his command of the Department of the West in May 1861.

²³Probably Richard Bland Lee of Virginia, West Point graduate of 1817, a major and commissary of subsistence. He resigned May 9, 1861, and became a lieutenant colonel in the Confederate army, serving under P. G. T. Beauregard. Heitman, *Historical Register*, I, 625; F. W. Alexander, *Stratford Hall and the Lees Connected With Its History* (Oak Grove, Virginia, 1912), pp. 278-81.

old gentleman.²⁴ Also, and immediately at left of Harney, sat our Colonel Churchill, citizen,—a sallow, black-haired Secessionist, who if he were not employed to ascertain our temper about, certainly succeeded in developing it.²⁵ Lyon, in particular, who tolerates nothing not for the Union, more than once put in his emphatic "I deny it," on the occasion of some more than usually extravagant assumption of Churchill,—while if nothing in his words sufficed the flushed face and cold blue, glittering eyes of Lyon, together with the yellow hair, which in his excitement his hands brushed into a perpendicular above his head—might have convinced the wily Secessionist that his wares were being displayed in the wrong market. Todd and Lee might have been uncertain—the majority of us were fixed in our convictions before General Harney paid us the compliment of an invitation to put our legs beneath his mahogany. Touching the General himself, however, he said little; and I doubt, if, with the conclusion of the banquet, and our departure for duty at our posts—he felt less the relief than we did.

An exceedingly insinuating invitation by the "State Guards," to attend a ball, at the City, resulted in a formal meeting of the Officers at the Arsenal, and their reply through Wright, as Secretary, that the imperative nature of our duties at the post, prevented even our temporary absence. Lyon said, in so many words, that his officers were not to be withdrawn, and his men left to capture by a pretense so shallow. Certainly, the transaction as upon the part of these "Guards," possesses somewhat the aspect of a ruse, especially when, in their not unfrequent visits to the Arsenal, of Sunday afternoons, or the like, they defy us to come up and remove the secession flag, daily aired above the cupola of their "armory" in town. Chief among these polite gentlemen is one Frost a graduate, and former officer of the Army.

April 12th

We have had of late, drills at defense, the signal or alarm being

²⁴Benjamin L. E. de Bonneville, celebrated in Washington Irving's *The Adventures of Captain Bonneville* (1837). Born in France and educated at West Point, Bonneville became a professional soldier whose activities centered mainly west of the Mississippi River. He rendered distinguished service in the Mexican War, served in various military capacities during the Civil War, and was brevetted brigadier general in 1865. *D.A.B.*, II, 438.

²⁵Samuel Bullitt Churchill, a Kentuckian who had come to St. Louis in 1835, practiced law for a time, then engaged in journalism and politics, editing the Whig organ, the *St. Louis Bulletin*. In 1861 he was arrested and imprisoned, and when ordered to leave the state in 1863 he returned to Kentucky where he later became secretary of state. Scharf, *History of St. Louis City and County*, II, 1510; William Hyde and Howard L. Conard (eds.), *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis* (4 vols., New York, 1899), I, 375.

sounded at midnight, or later, and men and officers required to turn out, and take post, agreeably to a standing order for the purpose. Tonight, Doctor De Camp, U.S. Surgeon,²⁶ having come down from the City, with the information that we were certain to be attacked by daylight, our alarm, if such we have is likely on this occasion to assume the form of a real one. Contrary to his custom, too, (probably by reason of information from other sources) Lyon exhibits restlessness and even anxiety, and by about eleven o'clock, summons, personally, such of us as he feels can be relied upon, to a council in the little building known as the "Commanding Officer's Office." Todd, Thompson and Wright were left out, while Lee is already under arrest, as a Secessionist, giving entrance to spies. For it is thus we are situated, and with enemies existing both within and without. By the light of a little lantern, with a slide to darken it, if needful, we held our consultation, and received such orders and instructions as Lyon had to communicate, in connection with the anticipated assault. Sweeney, I think, was to take the North, and command with his howitzer the gate at that side, while remaining men of his detachment were to pepper away from the platforms and behind the sandbags, at the wall. Saxton was to hold, if practicable, the west or street front, inclusive of the main gate—with Lothrop to assist. I was to have charge of certain brick buildings with windows—each fortified with sandbags—and looking to the South, above the wall, and at the same time direct operations with a howitzer, and rake the wall to the west, in case the enemy succeeded in achieving an entrance in that direction. Lyon somewhat proved this latter contingency on the part of the assailants, for from a rise of ground not far distant, he knew they intended to plant a battery, to cover an advance. "But" said he, "Tracy, there is my old Company, good men, every one of them, and well up in the bayonet, and with these, and your own Company of recruits, I can make up a battalion and give you a chance to storm, if necessary, the guns outside." This closed substantially our instructions—Lyon, himself taking an earthwork with guns, near the center, in the parade by the guard. Lyon, however, for a single moment gathering himself, as it were, on rising, brought suddenly down his fist upon the table, and said, "And now, gentlemen, if that man, Hagner, interferes with you in any way, or presumes to give a single order, put him in irons, and in the guard-house. And if he interferes with *me*"—continued the

²⁶Major Samuel G. I. De Camp of New Jersey. Adjutant General's Office, *Official Army Register for 1861* (Washington, 1861), p. 5.

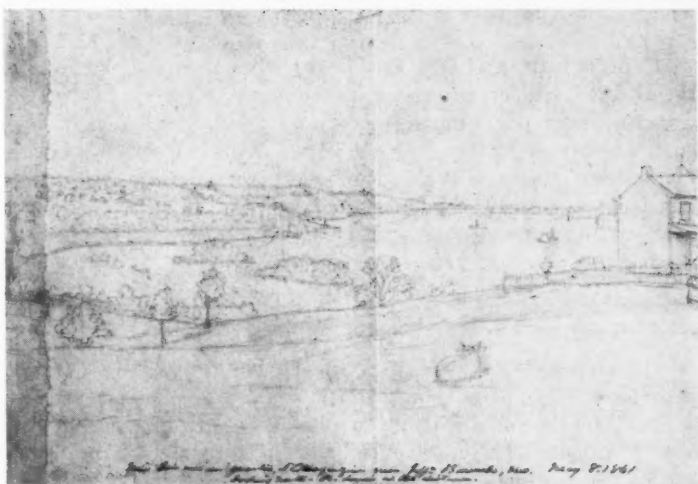
Captain, somewhat soliloquizing—"I'll shoot him in his tracks!" This, as between his officers and Captain Lyon, was, under any strict construction of the Articles of War, simply mutiny and sedition. We received it, however, with no word of comment, for we knew as well as did the loyal and determined man at our head, the sort of traitors in our midst.

All through the night we are watchful, and towards daylight expectant of the first gun. All the night through, however, silence, save of the ordinary and accustomed sounds, prevailed. For whatever reasons, the enemy comes not, and weary with our tour, we are for the morning let off other than the drill by squads. We can sum it up, though. The vigilance and earnestness of a few officers and men in this Arsenal, are saving it as effectually as any victory, to the Union. Let us but relax or listen to the voice of the deceiver, or of even the lukewarm, and the post with its magnificent outfit of arms, munitions and machinery were gone within the briefest space. With the Arsenal, the City—with the City, the State!

April 13th

An order comes down, and I move with my company of recruits, to relieve Captain Totten²⁷ of the Artillery, who, with his own Company from Little Rock Arsenal, has charge of the government magazine, eight miles below, and just this side of Jefferson Barracks. Reach the ground at about one p.m. and take post relieving Totten accordingly. Two immense stone buildings, enclosed each within an outer wall, beside its own—contain the stores to be guarded—consisting of many tons of rifle powder in barrels, in addition to ammunition fixed, for heavy guns, and a quantity of composition for rockets. A third stone building at the west side, by the gate of the grand enclosure, makes good quarters for the men, while a strong stone barn, suffices for stores and a guard house. For myself I have the better portion of a small brick building near to the east. The Mississippi rolls with its usual grandeur past the front of my station, with the track of the Iron Mountain railroad, just by the hither shore. To the north I have a magnificent view, with St. Louis and a part of Carondelet in the distance. Opposite, across the river, and beyond one or two small, low islands, a forest, seemingly unbroken. My occupation of the brick building, narrows somewhat the quarters

²⁷James Totten, a Pennsylvania and a West Point man, had commanded and evacuated the United States Arsenal at Little Rock, Arkansas. He later commanded an artillery company at the Battle of Wilson's Creek.



Tracy's Sketch of View From The Magazine, Looking North Toward St. Louis

of the Ordnance Sergeant, regularly stationed here, but, on the other hand, I have less than my allowance. The Secessionists are eager, and, it is said, determined to gain possession of the rifle powder at least in the store here,—so that Lyon considers he has given me a fair post of danger, and charges me to be watchful at all times.

During the afternoon, Wright comes down, with the information that the Secessionists of South Carolina, have commenced a bombardment of Fort Sumter. What, then, lies before us?

April 14th

Captain Little calls up from the Barracks for a visit. The Captain is in much doubt and difficulty about the condition of things, as well as the question of his allegiance. He is from Maryland, and has property not only in Baltimore, but in Minnesota and elsewhere within the northern boundary. If Maryland go out, his property is certainly confiscated. If he give up his commission to join the South, he loses in like manner his property at the north. The tears roll down the cheeks of poor Little as he confides to me these things, but I can only answer him to abide in faith by the Union, and accept all of the chances, whether as relating to property, or general status as a citizen or officer.

April 16th

Captain Little and Mrs. Little, with Miss Morrison, daughter of the Colonel, call up to see Captain Tracy, at the magazine, and Captain Tracy pours out for Captain Little, a moderate drink of good whiskey—coupling the same with a libation in his own behalf. Little seems relieved with a little more geniality and good fellowship, and becomes more cheerful over the fates. But his struggles are not over, and do but class him with many others, tempted and threatened of this rebellion, at every point.

April 23d

Having suggested a week or so since to Sarah that it were as well, perhaps, to have herself and little Parris at the Magazine as elsewhere, I am answered with the arrival of these two parties, by rail, from Michigan City, on the evening of the 14th. In the meantime, and by a lucky chance, our household goods—left at Leavenworth on my departure for the plains—had, on request, been gathered up and brought down on a steamer, by one of Lyon's sergeants, making the journey for some Company property. So that in reaching her destination hereat Sarah found the same carpet, cottage-set, and window hangings, last seen by her at Snelling. And now we celebrate the anniversary of our wedding for the first time in company since the actual marriage—Sarah pleased with her quarters, and little Parris rejoicing in the fresh, clear air, and green grass of the enclosures of the Magazine.

May 2d

Blair's regiment of Missouri Volunteers, which has for a short time past garrisoned the Barracks below, marched up this evening, under an order from Lyon, to aid in, as well as cover, the removal of such portions of the rifle-powder stored here, and as can be placed in the Magazine at the Arsenal. Taking into consideration the perfectly wild and reckless manner in which barrels containing each one hundred pounds of the material in question, were tumbled about, and "toted" down-hill from the magazine buildings, and finally cast into a pile by the rail-track, it is nothing short of a mercy that no no accident happened to induce an explosion. The very nails in the men's boots, striking fire along the stones, streaked at points with the leakage from the barrels, might have caused ignition. I was also

fain to suggest to Blair himself to put out the light of his cigar. Four hundred and odd barrels! More than forty thousand pounds of live rifle powder! And then there was the locomotive for the cars to bear away the dangerous explosive. It took position, after un-coupling, and during the loading up, just by the edge of the grove, beyond the upper portion of the magazine grounds, with sparks that drifted from the funnel as it were upon a very errand of destruction,—threatening, any instant, the little black piles of powder that escaped here and there by the pint from the barrels. And when, too, the cars had been filled and closed, this locomotive must need to back down a quarter of a mile or more, over some ties in the road, which had been smouldering from chance sparks since yesterday,—as if for the last chance of a blow-up, by the sifting out of loose particles upon the red-hot glowing brands beneath. It seemed to me I felt as much relief with the second and final passage of that locomotive, with its attached burthen, away up towards Carondelet and the City, as if I had gotten safely through a battle. The old Ordnance Sergeant, moving about so carefully with his shoes of straw, in the presence of the powder, was simply aghast, and horrified with the whole proceeding. The volunteers, filing off at last with jokes and laughter, in the direction of the barracks, are as the fools and children that have the luck of such. There is yet left a very considerable quantity of ammunition in the Magazines, both fixed and in bulk,—over which I am to continue vigilant watch and ward.

This is the first of three articles on the Missouri portion of Captain Albert Tracy's Journal. The second article will appear in the January Review.

THE POLITICAL FLUCTUATIONS OF B. GRATZ BROWN: POLITICS IN A BORDER STATE, 1850-1870

BY NORMA L. PETERSON*

Missouri politics from 1850 to 1870 were turbulent and changing. Old parties dissolved, new parties came into being, various coalitions were formed. This was the situation in the nation as a whole, but divisions and mergers in the border states were of even greater complexity.¹ The political fluctuations of B. Gratz Brown well exemplify the instability of American politics during this period. Brown ran the gamut of political parties: Whig, Benton Democrat, Republican, Radical, Liberal Republican, and Democrat. With the exception of three years, he held public office continually from 1852 to 1873, as a member of the Missouri General Assembly, as United States senator, and as governor. In 1872 he was the Vice Presidential candidate on the Liberal Republican ticket. In addition, from 1854 to 1859 he was editor-in-chief of one of St. Louis' most influential newspapers, the *Missouri Democrat*. Originally a Benton organ, it too changed its policy from time to time.

Born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1826, Brown grew up in a strong Whig environment. His father, an eminent Whig lawyer, served in the judicial and executive branches of the state government. Although Brown often visited his Blair relatives, he assured his family there was nothing to fear from this exposure to their Democratic ideas. "I scarcely think," he wrote, "that General Jackson himself, were he to rise bodily from the grave, could win me from the true cause."²

Upon being admitted to the bar in 1849, Brown left Kentucky for St. Louis to join the legal firm already established by his cousins,

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¹This complexity is clearly brought out in letters of the Abiel Leonard Manuscript Collection and the James Sidney Rollins Collection, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia; the Edward Bates Papers, James O. Broadhead Papers, Hamilton Gamble Papers, and George R. Smith Papers, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis; the Blair Papers, Andrew Johnson Papers, and the Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, Library of Congress.

²B. Gratz Brown to Orlando Brown, May 9, 1847, Brown Letters, Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky.

Frank and Montgomery Blair.³ In St. Louis Brown found himself in the midst of a political battle raging around Thomas Hart Benton. Benton, adamant in his belief that slavery should be kept out of national politics for fear it would become an instrument of disunion, had fought bitterly with John C. Calhoun during the prolonged debates on the Wilmot Proviso. Calhoun and his followers were determined to have Benton defeated in the 1850 election. They turned the Missouri pro-slavery forces against him and split the Democratic party in the state into a Benton and an Anti-Benton faction.⁴ Frank and Montgomery Blair were strong champions of Benton, and it was as a Benton supporter that Gratz Brown made his debut in Missouri politics.⁵



B. Gratz Brown

In the early 1850's Frank Blair and Brown supported the policy of noninterference with slavery where it already existed, but they upheld the idea of nonextension of slavery into the territories. They voiced no moral objections to the slave institution. Brown stated that he firmly believed in the inferiority of the Negro: "I am a Southern man, in feeling and in principle."⁶ At this time, the arguments Brown and Frank Blair used against slavery were economic. Slavery retarded the growth and prosperity of new communities. Immigrants would not compete with slave labor, industries would not flourish under the servile system, and regions so handicapped would remain backward and underdeveloped.⁷

In 1854 and 1855, when the Whig party was disintegrating, Frank Blair and Brown assured the conservative Union-minded

³David M. Grissom, "Personal Recollections of Distinguished Missourians," *Missouri Historical Review*, XIX (April, 1925), 423-24.

⁴Clarence H. McClure, *Opposition in Missouri to Thomas Hart Benton* (Nashville, 1927), pp. 120-24.

⁵William E. Smith, *The Francis Preston Blair Family in Politics*, (2 vols., New York, 1933), I, 302.

⁶Jefferson City, *Jefferson Inquirer*, February 5, 1853.

⁷Smith, *The Blair Family in Politics*, I, 261-63.

slaveholding Whigs that their property would be protected in Missouri. The moderate Whigs, left for a time without a party, were looked upon as potential supporters by the Benton Democrats.⁸

As the Kansas-Nebraska bill stimulated political fervor in Missouri the Whig party split into two general groups. In the first were the moderate Whigs, such as James Rollins, Edward Bates, S. M. Breckenridge, and George R. Smith, many of whom were slaveowners, but who considered the preservation of the union and the stability of the government all-important.⁹ In the second were the less Union-minded, the so-called states' rights or "bogus" Whigs. Some members of this group felt they would benefit economically by the establishment of a southern confederacy free from northern exploitation. Many of the states' rights Whigs joined the Anti-Benton party.¹⁰ A number of the moderates agreed with the non-agitation policy of the Benton Democrats, but apparently the transition from conservative Whig to the party of Andrew Jackson was too radical to make in one step. As a result, some of the Whigs turned to the American, or Know-Nothing, party in the hope that its appeal to a sense of nationalism, however misplaced, would tend to unite the country.¹¹

In 1855, as talk of civil war became common,¹² Brown devoted many editorials in the *Missouri Democrat* to the advocacy of a middle-of-the-road policy, partly to alleviate the danger of disunion, partly to appeal to the moderate Whigs. "What is this emergency which calls for a discussion of slavery?" asked the *Missouri Democrat*. "It is a permanent institution of the state."¹³ Brown condemned abolitionists and disunionists alike, calling them two sets of incendiaries setting fire to opposite sides of the house at the same time.¹⁴

⁸J. S. Rollins to Abiel Leonard, November 27, 1854, Leonard Manuscript Collection, State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri. Leonard (1819-1863) was a leading Whig, a lawyer of old Franklin, and a justice of the Missouri Supreme Court, 1855-58. Rollins was an outstanding Whig of Boone County who throughout this period held important positions in Missouri politics.

⁹J. J. Lindley to Abiel Leonard, December 7, 1854; J. Davis to Abiel Leonard, December 27, 1854, Leonard Manuscript Collection.

¹⁰A. S. Mitchell to Abiel Leonard, November 20, 1854; J. J. Lindley to Abiel Leonard, December 7, 1854; J. Davis to Abiel Leonard, December 27, 1854, Leonard Manuscript Collection.

¹¹S. M. Breckenridge to Abiel Leonard, October 25, 1854, Leonard Manuscript Collection.

¹²J. R. Hardeman to George R. Smith, June 10, 1855, George R. Smith Papers, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis. J. D. Smith to Abiel Leonard, June 10, 1855, Leonard Manuscript Collection, State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri.

¹³*Missouri Democrat*, July 12, 1855.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, April 6, 1855.

By late 1855 Brown and Frank Blair were looking with considerable interest at the newly formed Republican party.¹⁵ True, it was a sectional party, but its platform said nothing about the abolition of slavery, and its main tenet was the nonextension of slavery into the territories.¹⁶ No longer was it possible to follow Benton's recommendation of ignoring the discussion of slavery, and by the end of 1856 Frank Blair and Brown had left the collapsing Benton Democratic party. In February, 1857, Brown made a speech on the floor of the Missouri House calling for the emancipation of slaves throughout the state.¹⁷ Again he gave no humanitarian reasons. Brown appealed to the moderate Whigs by showing how emancipation would stimulate trade and commerce, increase the population and the price of land. This was not the speech of a rabid abolitionist, advocating a moral crusade against an evil institution. Rather, Brown recommended a moderate form of gradual emancipation with compensation to the slaveowners. But this was a far cry from assuring slaveowners that their property would be protected in Missouri. Frank Blair, in Congress, supplied a colonization scheme¹⁸ which would, as the *Missouri Democrat* remarked, rid the state of an unwanted segment of its society.¹⁹

After calling for emancipation in Missouri it was only a short time until Brown was demanding it in the entire Mississippi Valley.²⁰ He organized what he termed a "Free White Labor Movement." "White Men for Missouri, Missouri for White Men," was the motto. Some of his editorials sounded like manifestoes: "White men of Missouri be of good cheer for the day of your dominion fast approaches."²¹

Blair and Brown supported Lincoln in his 1858 senatorial campaign, and in 1860 both men were delegates to the Republican National Convention. Frank Blair favored the nomination of

¹⁵In February, 1856, Francis Preston Blair, Sr., was named permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention, and Frank Blair was appointed to serve on the Republican National Executive Committee. Although Frank Blair denied any connection with the Republican party, the preliminary attachments had been made. *Jefferson City Examiner*, February 9, March 1, March 8, 1856. *Jefferson City, Jefferson Inquirer*, March 8, 1856.

¹⁶Horace Greeley to William Chase, Samuel W. Peckham, and Wingate Hayes, May 9, 1856, Greeley Papers, Library of Congress.

¹⁷B. Gratz Brown, *Speech of the Honorable B. Gratz Brown of St. Louis, on the Subject of Gradual Emancipation in Missouri, Delivered in the House of Representatives (Missouri)*, February 12, 1857, St. Louis, 1857. Pamphlet in the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.

¹⁸*Congressional Globe: Containing Debates and Proceedings of the First Session, Thirty-fifth Congress* (Washington, 1858), pp. 293-98.

¹⁹*Missouri Democrat*, January 22, 1858.

²⁰*Ibid.*, February 19, 1858.

²¹*Ibid.*, May 28, 1858.

Edward Bates, but Brown believed Bates would be too weak on the emancipation issue.²² To gain support for the Republican party the moderate Whigs in Missouri were warned that the defeat of the Republicans would mean the rise of a fiercely abolitionist faction, probably under the leadership of William Lloyd Garrison.²³

Although the Unionists of Missouri deposed the secessionist governor, Claiborne F. Jackson, in 1861, and established a provisional government under the governorship of Hamilton R. Gamble,²⁴ they were not a united group. Already those loyal to the federal government had divided into a radical and conservative faction. This division became definite when Major General John Charles Frémont, commander of the Department of the West with headquarters in St. Louis, arbitrarily issued a proclamation of confiscation and emancipation. Anyone resisting the United States would have his property confiscated and his slaves freed. Frank Blair had hoped to rally all loyal proslavery men to the cause of the Union and was dismayed by Frémont's actions.²⁵ However, Brown immediately rose to Frémont's defense. In so doing he chose the radical path and severed his connections with the Blairs.

Brown now was in the process of becoming an abolitionist. He spoke in glowing terms of "doing the right thing in this matter of liberating a downtrodden race, and trusting in God that the consequences would be beneficial."²⁶ Insofar as the colonization project was concerned, "Why then shall those liberated in this country be bereft of the right of domicile and employment? Because they are black forsooth! That answer would scarcely stand scrutiny by the God who made us all."²⁷

Brown's radical wrath soon descended upon Governor Gamble whom Brown accused of being too lenient toward the "rebels." "Have done with clemency," exclaimed the *Missouri Democrat*, "Away with the rosewater policy."²⁸ In November, 1862, Brown wrote to Lincoln's secretary, John Nicolay, "Our Govenor, no

²²Smith, *The Blair Family in Politics*, I, 462. Frank Blair to J. S. Rollins, April 7, 1860, Rollins Papers, State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri.

²³*Missouri Democrat*, July 15, 1859.

²⁴*Journal of the Missouri State Convention Held at Jefferson City, July, 1861* (St. Louis, 1861), pp. 10, 132-33.

²⁵Frank Blair to Montgomery Blair, September 1, 1861, Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress.

²⁶*Missouri Democrat*, April 29, 1861.

²⁷B. Gratz Brown, An Address by Col. B. Gratz Brown, *Slavery in its National Aspects as Related to Peace and War, Delivered Before the Emancipation Society of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis, on Wednesday Evening, September 17, 1862* (St. Louis, 1862.)

²⁸*Missouri Democrat*, July 19, 1862.

matter what profession he may make at Washington, is secretly in the service of slavery."²⁹

Lincoln also received his share of the criticism. Emancipation, Brown declared, was the one and only justification for the war. Why was the President delaying? "Six hundred thousand soldiers summoned to the field and *for what*," shouted Brown, "the nation asks of the President, *for what*?"³⁰ Brown's immediate reaction to Lincoln's preliminary Emancipation Proclamation was favorable, but in a short time he was demanding that it be extended to cover Missouri.³¹

When the Missouri General Assembly turned its attention to the election of a senator to complete the term of Waldo P. Johnson, expelled for treason, a number of the radical newspapers urged Brown's election. According to the Springfield *Missourian* Brown was now "Prince of the Radicals."³² The campaign was long and difficult, but in December, 1863, Brown took his seat in the United States Senate. There he led the fight for total emancipation and for the enfranchisement of the Negro.³³ He thought Lincoln was too moderate, and, as chairman of the Radical Central Committee in 1864, Brown issued a call for the Cleveland convention which nominated Frémont for the presidency. But even this convention was too temperate for Brown. When Frémont's letter of acceptance stated that he no longer believed in the confiscation of "rebel" property, Brown turned his back on him.³⁴

Radical hopes soared when Andrew Johnson assumed the Presidency. Brown wrote to Johnson, "I yet believe that God in his providence has called you to complete the work of rebuilding this nation that it might be stamped with the idea of radical in all its parts."³⁵

But in Missouri Brown was losing ground. He had expressed only lukewarm approval of a new state constitution which had been drawn up early in 1865 by the extreme Radicals under the leadership of Charles Daniel Drake, a rising star in Missouri politics. Brown

²⁹B. Gratz Brown to John Nicolay, November 25, 1862, John G. Nicolay Papers, Library of Congress. For additional remarks about Gamble see: Brown to Lincoln, November 25, 1862, Lincoln Papers.

³⁰Brown, *Slavery in its National Aspects*.

³¹Brown to Lincoln, September 27, 1862, Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress. *Missouri Democrat*, October 18, 1862.

³²Quoted in *Missouri Democrat*, November 20 and 25, 1862.

³³B. Gratz Brown, *Immediate Abolition of Slavery by Act of Congress. A Speech of the Honorable B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, Delivered in the United States Senate*, March 8, 1864. (Washington, 1864.)

³⁴*Missouri Democrat*, June 27, September 23, 1864.

³⁵B. Gratz Brown to Andrew Johnson, April 22, 1865, Johnson Papers, Library of Congress.

had wanted a provision for Negro suffrage included in the constitution, and had been disappointed when this was omitted. However, contrary to all expectations of the Missouri Radicals, Brown opposed the inclusion of a test oath for preachers, teachers, and lawyers. In September, 1865, he wrote to Governor Thomas Fletcher of Missouri: "I am devoted to civil and religious liberty on principle, and cannot consent to the violation of either, no matter how dear they [the test oath and Registry Act] may be to the ruling prejudice of the time. . . ."³⁶ This does not sound like the man who, a few months earlier, wanted a nation "stamped with the idea of radical in all its parts."

Under party pressure Brown gave the new constitution half-hearted support,³⁷ but in a public letter of June, 1866, announcing his decision not to seek re-election to the Senate, Brown lashed out against "Drake's constitution." "All this is temporary," he said, "and only defensible as being temporary. . . . You cannot offset disabilities on the score of color by disabilities on the score of crime."³⁸ Brown no longer was in step with the Radicals.

It is difficult to explain Brown's rather sudden change in outlook. Desire to discredit Drake and ruin Drake's chances for leadership in St. Louis seems the most plausible reason. Brown did not like competitors in that area. Or Brown may have been foresighted enough to know that the Radicals could not control Missouri indefinitely. According to Drake's interpretation, Brown had made up his mind to abandon the Radical party because he no longer controlled the St. Louis group, and now he was scheming for the support of the Democrats.³⁹

In November, 1866, Brown tried to get the Radicals to repudiate Drake's constitution. A meeting was held at the Planters House in St. Louis, and Brown took the lead in proposing universal suffrage, universal amnesty, and the repeal of the test oaths for preachers and teachers. These proposals were adopted by the small number of Radicals present, but the opposition of Drake and others who did not attend the meeting defeated whatever influence these resolutions might have had.⁴⁰

³⁶*Missouri Democrat*, September 27, 1865.

³⁷Walter Williams and Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri, Mother of the West*, (5 vols., New York, 1930), V, 178.

³⁸*Missouri Democrat*, July 2, 1866.

³⁹Charles Daniel Drake, "Autobiography," State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri, 1192-96.

⁴⁰Thomas S. Barclay, *The Liberal Republican Movement in Missouri, 1865-1871* (Columbia, Missouri, 1926), pp. 109-11.

The period from 1867 to 1869 marked the climax of the Radical program in Missouri. Drake was elected to the Senate in 1867 and the Missouri legislature of that year had a large majority of rather rabid Radicals.⁴¹ This now unfavorable political climate, plus ill health, caused Brown to remain out of public life until the summer of 1870. By that time opposition to extreme Radical rule, or at least to the Drake domination, had grown within the Republican party under the leadership of Carl Schurz.⁴² The reorganized Democratic party also had gained strength.⁴³

On May 30, 1870, Brown ended his retirement. Speaking at a Decoration Day service he violently denounced the Drake element in Missouri. Brown told his audience: "While you stand here to commemorate the dead . . . you rest beneath a charter of constitutional state government that is in its text only a bundle of disfranchisements of black and white, whose discriminations are founded upon the color of skin and the oaths of the vanquished."⁴⁴

During June, 1870, many newspapers declared themselves in favor of Brown as the gubernatorial candidate of the Anti-Drake wing of the Republican party. The *Missouri Republican*, a Democratic paper, remarked that Brown really should please almost everyone as he had taken so many sides.⁴⁵

When the Drake followers at the state convention refused to accept any suggestions of moderation, the convention split.⁴⁶ Carl Schurz organized a Liberal Republican convention which nominated a full state ticket with Brown as the gubernatorial candidate. The Democrats joined forces with the Liberal Republicans to elect Brown by a 40,000 majority.⁴⁷ Drake remarked, "He [Brown] has gone to the Democracy and may the Lord have mercy on his soul."⁴⁸

In 1872 Brown was a favorite son candidate for the Liberal Republican presidential nomination, but knowing his chances were slight, he threw his support to Horace Greeley at the convention, in exchange for second place on the ticket.⁴⁹ With the collapse of the

⁴¹*Ibid.*, 112-13. *Missouri Democrat*, January 16, 1867.

⁴²*Missouri Democrat*, December 19, 1868, January 8 and 19, 1869. A. C. George to Carl Schurz, January 6, 1869, Schurz Papers, Library of Congress. Barclay, *The Liberal Republican Movement in Missouri*, 163-64.

⁴³Smith, *The Blair Family in Politics*, II, 432-33.

⁴⁴*Missouri Democrat*, June 1, 1870.

⁴⁵*Missouri Republican*, July 2, 1870.

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, September 1, 1870.

⁴⁷*Ibid.*, December 14, 1870.

⁴⁸*Ibid.*, December 23, 1870.

⁴⁹*New York Times*, May 4, 1872.

Liberal Republican movement Brown returned to the Democratic party, officially proclaiming his loyalty at the 1876 convention.⁵⁰

For the most part Brown's actions were based on the expediency of the moment. He followed the trend of the times and associated himself with whichever group appeared to be growing in power. However, Brown's vacillatory characteristic was not unique during this period. Some parallels could be drawn with Lincoln's opinions before and during the war years. Lincoln had at first supported compensated emancipation, followed by the deportation and colonization of the free Negro. Like Brown, Lincoln, in the 1850's, was concerned with the free white worker (and voter) rather than with the fate of the Negro. Later, due to the pressure of public opinion in the North, Lincoln adopted an antislave policy. As Richard Hofstadter has stated, "Lincoln turned liberator in spite of himself." And Brown could well have echoed Lincoln's remark, "I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me."⁵¹

⁵⁰*Official Proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, Held in St. Louis, Missouri, June 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1876* (St. Louis, 1876), p. 91.

⁵¹Richard Hofstadter, *The American Political Tradition and the Men Who Made It* (New York, 1949), pp. 110-32. For further discussion of Lincoln's changing views see: T. Harry Williams, "Abraham Lincoln—Principle and Pragmatism in Politics: A Review Article," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XL, (June, 1953), 89-106.

A LOOK AT THE MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, 1856-1956

BY DOROTHY J. CALDWELL*

A group of 110 teacher delegates, meeting in convention at Wyman's Hall in St. Louis, May 20-23, 1856, organized the Missouri Teachers Association, known after 1899 as the Missouri State Teachers Association, and incorporated under that name in 1900.¹ The founding of the Association, the seventeenth in the United States, was part of the general movement for the organization of teachers which led to the formation of the National Education Association in 1857.

The work of the Missouri State Teachers Association closely parallels the development of free public education in Missouri. At the time of its founding, many Missourians regarded free public education as common and fit for the poor only and others thought it was too expensive for the taxpayer. In 1853 the State appropriated the first funds from the general revenue for the support of public schools, then attended by less than one-third of the children of school age in Missouri.²

The objectives of the Association as stated in the preamble to the constitution adopted in 1856 were: "... to promote the sacred interest of education, by uniting the different members, advancing their mutual improvement, and elevating the profession to its just intellectual and moral influence on the community. . . ."³

William T. Lucky, founder of Howard High School, a private school in Fayette, was elected the first president of the Association and Horace Mann, the Massachusetts educator, spoke to the convention on the necessity of establishing normal schools for the education of teachers. Members of the founding group adopted resolutions for the establishment of a State normal school, the

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¹Columbia *Weekly Missouri State Journal*, May 29, 1856; *Members Manual, Missouri State Teachers Association* (Columbia, 1947), p. 5.

²*Missouri Educator*, I (May, 1858), 17.

³*Missouri Journal of Education*, I (July, 1857), 7.

organization of teachers' institutes, and the publication of an educational journal.⁴



Courtesy MSTA

W. T. Lucky, First President of the MSTA

For a period of fifty years after its founding, the membership of the Association did not reach 1,000, but from 1907 to 1916 there was an increase from 667 to 8,150 members. The formation of joint membership with the district associations in 1917 further increased the enrollment to 11,036. In 1923 the MSTA ranked second in membership among the teachers' associations in the United States. Since 1948 all Missouri teachers have been eligible regardless of race. Today there is almost one hundred per cent membership with 29,025 teachers enrolled in January, 1956.⁵

Association policies prior to 1900 were carried out by the principal elective officers and special committees. In 1899 the executive power was centralized in a seven-member executive committee, expanded to an eleven-member committee in 1936. The executive committee in 1914 adopted the policy of organizing into subcommittees for the consideration of special phases of its work. The Association's growth and expansion after 1915 brought significant organizational changes. A new constitution, adopted in 1919, recognized eight district associations that had functioned independently for a number of years, provided for the creation of community associations, and established a delegate assembly composed of representatives from the community associations. To offer a means for the discussion of problems related to specialized educational interests at the annual meetings, depart-



Courtesy MSTA

E. M. Carter, Executive Secretary, 1915-1937

⁴*Ibid.*

⁵*Missouri Historical Review*, XVII (April, 1923), 218; *School and Community*, XLII (January, 1956), 20; *Members Manual, MSTA*, p. 8.

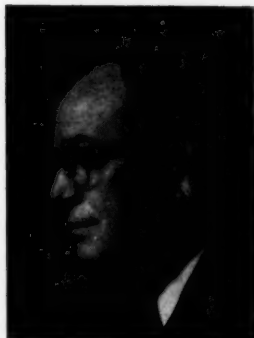
ments and divisions came to be included in the general organization. Since the introduction of the first division in 1870, departments and divisions have changed and increased and at the present time there are thirty-four.⁶

Except for the Civil War years, 1893, and 1918, there has been an annual meeting of the Association since its founding and in 1896 there were two meetings. The early meetings attracted mainly educational leaders and attendance was small. But from the first, they presented an opportunity to discuss new methods of education and devise solutions to perplexing problems. By 1915 the attendance had grown so large that it was impossible to hold the annual meeting anywhere except in St. Louis and Kansas City. In recent years attendance has exceeded 15,000.⁷



Courtesy MSTA

**Everett Keith, Secretary
Since 1941**



Courtesy MSTA

**T. J. Walker, Secretary,
1937-1941**

Much of the successful accomplishment of the Association has been under the leadership of its executive secretaries. An early counterpart of the executive secretary of the Association was the state agent. W. S. Baker was appointed in 1857 at an annual salary of \$1,500 to "traverse the State, call conventions, and in other ways promote the interest of education."⁸ During 1859 and 1860 J. L. Tracy was employed by the Association to organize and conduct teachers' institutes and to confer with school commissioners and friends of education.⁹ In 1899 a part-time secretary was elected annually and in 1909 a part-time secretary was chosen for a four-year term. William P. Evans, the first full-time secretary, was employed in

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 8

⁷Claude Anderson Phillips, *Fifty Years of Public School Teaching* (Columbia, 1948), pp. 91-92.

⁸*Missouri Journal of Education*, I (July, 1857), 27.

⁹*Missouri Educator*, II (February, 1859), 22.

1914, but resigned after seven months to accept a principalship in the St. Louis public schools, and Ewell M. Carter, who had twice been part-time secretary of the Association, succeeded him. Carter served in this position until his death in 1937.¹⁰ His successor was Thomas J. Walker, who had been editor of the Association's publication, *School and Community*, since 1920. In 1936 and 1938 he was elected to the State legislature from Boone County.¹¹ After Walker's resignation as executive secretary in 1941, Everett Keith, assistant secretary in charge of public relations of the Association since 1938, became the present executive secretary.¹²



Courtesy MSTA

MSTA Headquarters, Columbia

In 1927 the MSTA built a permanent home in Columbia at a cost of more than \$50,000, the first building in the United States to be erected by teachers to house a headquarters staff. The lot on which the building stands was given to the Association by the Columbia Chamber of Commerce.¹³

¹⁰Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (5 vols., Chicago, 1943), II, 662.

¹¹*Ibid.*

¹²*School and Community*, XXVII (December, 1941), 231.

¹³Marvin Shamberger, "The Legislative Policies and Activities of the Missouri State Teachers Association" (Unpublished thesis for the D. Ed. degree, University of Missouri, 1945), p. 28.

From its founding, the MSTA recognized the need for publishing an official organ. The purpose of the *Missouri Journal of Education*, published in July, 1857, was "to arouse popular feeling in favor of better schools and a better system of education."¹⁴ On the first page it was proclaimed the first publication of its kind west of the Mississippi. But after one issue the *Journal* failed, and the subscription list was transferred in 1858 to the *Missouri Educator*, published until 1860, and edited first by Thomas J. Henderson and later by A. Peabody with a committee of five Association members serving as associate editors.¹⁵

Interest in a journal was renewed in 1866, but Association finances did not permit such a publication. Beginning in 1902 and continuing through 1913 the *Missouri State Teachers Association Proceedings and Addresses* was published annually. From 1915 to 1920 the *Bulletin, Missouri State Teachers Association* was published quarterly with the executive secretary serving as editor. The monthly publication, *School and Community*, was initiated in 1920 under the editorship of Thomas J. Walker. After Walker's resignation in 1942, Inks Franklin, the present editor, assumed the position. *School and Community* has been published in improved format since 1952.

The MSTA has also published thousands of news letters, pamphlets, and other types of informational material on educational problems of importance to teachers and the public. A free film service to community associations, parent-teacher associations, and other interested groups was initiated in 1942. Directors of field service and research were added to the headquarters staff in 1947.

To achieve its objectives, the MSTA has actively supported legislative and constitutional provisions relating to the training and certification of teachers, the nature and extent of the total educational program, school administration and supervision, school finance, and the promotion of teacher welfare.

The first consideration of the MSTA in the field of teacher training was the establishment of State normal schools. The Association submitted an elaborate memorial to the State legislature in 1857 upon the subject of State normal schools and the next year Association vice presidents, elected at that time from each congressional

¹⁴*Missouri Journal of Education*, I, (July, 1857), 1.

¹⁵*Missouri Educator*, I (August, 1858), 12.

district, delivered addresses in each county of their district favorable to the establishment of normals and teachers' institutes. In 1866 the Association again memorialized the legislature in one of the most thorough and convincing articles on normal schools in Missouri's early educational history. The minutes of the annual meeting in 1871 expressed satisfaction that State normal schools had been established at Kirksville and Warrensburg.¹⁶ The Association continued to work for legislation increasing the number of normal schools and providing for their financial support and also advocated the creation of a four-year School of Education in the University of Missouri.¹⁷

The Association's support of teachers' institutes continued until they were established by law in every county in the State in 1891. In 1903 the county institute law was repealed and the county teachers' association was authorized to take its place.¹⁸

In the early 1900's the MSTA noted a shortage of trained teachers in rural schools and appointed a committee to study the problems of training and licensing teachers. The committee's recommendation in 1910 that teacher training courses be established in high schools was implemented by law in 1913. Since 1942 the Association has sponsored, co-operatively with the National Education Association, the organization of Future Teachers of America clubs and chapters in high schools and colleges offering teacher training courses. In 1953 a State organization of FTA chapters was formed under the sponsorship of the Policy and Plans Committee of the Association.¹⁹

Although the early meetings of the MSTA were more concerned with provisions for training teachers than they were with requirements for certification, recommendations for higher qualifications for teachers were made at the first post-Civil War meeting of the Association in 1866, and again in the 1880's. The MSTA has continued to advocate a gradual movement toward state supervision in the granting of certificates and higher qualifications for certification through the years, although changes in the basic certification laws have been slow. Since 1939 the Association has favored a

¹⁶Claude Anderson Phillips, *History of Education in Missouri* (Jefferson City, 1911), pp. 85-87; *ibid.*, p. 258; *ibid.*, p. 260.

¹⁷*School and Community*, XV (December, 1921), 446-447.

¹⁸Phillips, *History of Education in Missouri*, pp. 286-287.

¹⁹*School and Community*, XXIX (January, 1943), 25.

minimum requirement of four years of preparation beyond high school for all teachers in the schools throughout the State.²⁰

In the support of legislation affecting the nature and extent of the total educational program, the MSTA has sought to remove limitations on educational opportunities. From 1878 the Association advocated compulsory school attendance until the first law was enacted in 1905 providing for compulsory attendance for one-half the school term, and continued to work for legislation for the entire school term. In 1909 a law was enacted requiring compulsory attendance for three-fourths of the term and in 1919 for the full term.²¹

In 1873 the MSTA sought to increase the minimum length of the school term which was then only four months. The minimum term became five months in 1877, was extended to seven months in 1889, and to eight months in 1909.²²

While the MSTA has given both assistance and extensive financial support to the construction of courses of study, in only a limited number of cases has it recommended legal enactment for curriculum content. In 1858 the Association appointed a committee to memorialize the State legislature on the advantages of agricultural departments in colleges and universities²³ and in 1897 looked with favor upon the enactment of a law requiring that the elements of science, agriculture, and horticulture be included in the public school curriculum.²⁴ Further interest of the Association in curricular offerings was its advocacy of laws providing for vocational education in Missouri schools in 1917 and health and physical education in 1921.

The MSTA has sought to make the educational program available on the kindergarten, junior college, and adult levels, but this program has not been fully implemented. Provisions for the education of the handicapped have been a concern of the Association and its recommendations in this area have preceded legislative enactment.

The first matter to be considered by the MSTA in the field of administration and supervision of education was county supervision

²⁰*Ibid.*, XLII (March, 1956), 27.

²¹Shamberger, "Legislative Policies and Activities," pp. 241-248.

²²*Ibid.*, pp. 251-255.

²³*Missouri Educator*, I (August, 1858), 16.

²⁴*Missouri School Journal*, XV (January, 1898), 54.

of schools. The Association worked for thirty-five years to secure a state-wide system of county supervision after the office of county superintendent was abolished by provisions of the State Constitution of 1875. When the office was re-established in 1909, the Association continued to advocate legislation for higher qualifications, clerical aid, and traveling expenses for county superintendents.²⁵

To establish larger school units for the purpose of taxation and administration, the MSTA sought to promote district consolidation from 1898 to 1912 and met with partial success in the consolidation laws of 1901 and 1903.²⁶ From 1912 to 1925 the Association tried unsuccessfully to establish the county as the unit of school administration. The most significant development was made by the school district re-organization law of 1948. By 1952 there were 4,780 districts in the State as compared with 8,429 which had existed four years previously.²⁷

From 1913 to the adoption of the State Constitution of 1945, which contained the desired change, the MSTA advocated an appointive State Board of Education with a non-political commissioner of education.²⁸

The financial support of education has been an active concern of the MSTA from its early history. For the support of Missouri's public schools, the State Constitution of 1865 provided for State school moneys from the income of the State school fund together with "as much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be necessary."²⁹ The State Constitution of 1875 set aside not less than one-fourth of the State revenue for public schools and in 1887 the General Assembly provided for the appropriation of one-third of the State revenue. Beginning in 1948, the MSTA sought and secured funds in addition to one-third of the general revenue and in 1955 listed as one of the legislative successes for education the appropriation of thirty-seven and one-half per cent of the State revenue for public schools. The Association successfully opposed efforts to reduce the part of the State revenue going to schools at many sessions of the General Assembly up to and including the 1943 session.

The MSTA early sought to modify the strict tax limitations of the State Constitution of 1875. After having been a major factor in

²⁵Shamberger, "Legislative Policies and Activities," pp. 62-95.

²⁶*Ibid.*, pp. 95-123.

²⁷*School and Community*, XXXIX (February, 1952), 67.

²⁸Shamberger, "Legislative Policies and Activities," pp. 124-138.

²⁹*Constitution of 1865*, Article IX, Section 2.

calling the 1922-1923 State Constitutional Convention, the Association was not successful in securing the adoption of its measures. The most significant success in the field of financial legislation for local school support has been achieved in recent years. The removal of constitutional limitation on local school district levies provided by the State Constitution of 1945, the provision to permit passage of tax levies for local school districts by a majority vote adopted in 1950, and the doubling of the bonding capacity of school districts to aid the school building program adopted in 1952 were important gains.³⁰

The MSTA has supported the principle of equalization of educational opportunity for all children of the State since 1901. In 1908 the Association recommended the enactment of a law authorizing the distribution of State school funds to give special assistance to districts that were unable with the maximum legal rate of taxation to maintain an eight months school term and the first law giving aid to these districts was enacted in 1909. The Association actively supported the 1931 School Law, which attempted further to guarantee a minimum school program for all children of the State. But after its enactment, many inequalities still remained and before it became effective the economic depression placed State finances in such a serious condition that the provisions of the law were not carried out for a number of years. The most recent effort of the Association for equalization of educational opportunities through State support for public schools was its advocacy of the School Foundation Program, adopted by referendum in 1955. The Foundation Program provides for a guarantee of \$185 a year per pupil in average daily attendance in school and for a teachers' incentive quota based on the amount of professional training, to be financed by an increased sales tax on cigarettes.³¹

From its founding, the MSTA has been interested in legislation to promote the welfare of Missouri teachers. The Association endorsed provisions for teacher retirement in 1907 and worked for many years to secure the legislation enacted in 1945 for a state-wide retirement system. It has continued to work successfully for the enactment of laws to strengthen the retirement system. Legislation to improve the position of teachers with respect to tenure has been a consideration of the Association since 1905. These efforts met with

³⁰*School and Community*, XLII (November, 1955), 21.

³¹*Ibid.*, XLI (September, 1955), 13.

partial success in the continuing contract law of 1943. The Association has endorsed legislation for minimum wages for many years and recently has recommended sick leave provisions and called attention to benefits to be derived from sabbatical leaves for teachers.³²

The MSTA has also sought to realize its objectives by other means than legislation. One of the most outstanding phases of the early work of the Association was the articulation of the courses of study between high schools and higher institutions of learning. In 1898 the adoption by the Association and the Missouri College Union of the report of their joint "committee of nine" established standards for the classification of an institution of learning as a college, set up requirements for admission to college, and recommended courses of study for secondary schools which formed the basis for present-day standardization of education in Missouri.³³

To promote the professional growth of teachers and the education of pupils, Reading Circles were inaugurated by the MSTA in 1892. This was a plan whereby the Association furnished carefully selected book lists to schools and arranged for the purchase and distribution of books.³⁴ Since 1915 emphasis has been on books for pupils rather than for teachers. Another early effort to promote the professional growth of teachers was the organization of the Summer School of Science and Pedagogics in 1884, re-organized in 1887 as the Missouri Teachers' Academy. The sessions of the school were held regularly three days preceding the annual meeting.³⁵ A teachers' placement service was established under the management of the editor of the *Missouri Educator* in 1858, and a teachers' bureau was financed by the Association in 1888.³⁶

Present day teacher benefits within the Association include the introduction of a group life insurance plan in 1927 and a sickness and hospitalization plan in 1944, with optional catastrophe benefits included in 1956.³⁷

In 1947, the late E. T. Behrens, a Sedalia cigar maker, willed 2,088 acres of land, on which he had established a resort, to the Association. Located on Jack's Fork of the Current River in wooded

³²Shamberger, "Legislative Policies and Activities," pp. 314-351.

³³Phillips, *History of Education in Missouri*, pp. 85-87; *ibid.*, pp. 258-260.

³⁴*Members Manual, MSTA*, p. 16.

³⁵*Missouri School Journal*, IX (August, 1892), 14.

³⁶*Missouri Educator*, II (September, 1859), 178; *Missouri School Journal*, VIII (June, 1891), 27.

³⁷*School and Community*, XIII (May, 1927), 242; *ibid.*, XXX (December, 1944), 278-379; *ibid.*, XLII (February, 1956), 21.

Ozark hills near Mountain View, Missouri, Bunker Hill Ranch Resort serves as a recreational and educational center for members of the Association. The MSTA was the first teachers' association in the nation to own a resort.³⁸

Members of the MSTA can view with pride its accomplishments through one hundred years of organized activity for the advancement of free public education in the State. An anniversary film entitled "Education in Missouri" and a pageant to be presented at the annual meeting in Kansas City, November 7, 8, and 9, 1956, will highlight the centennial activities of the Association.³⁹

³⁸*Missouri Historical Review*, XLIV (January, 1950), 200.

³⁹*School and Community*, XLII (January, 1956), 20.

THE EARLY TELEGRAPH IN RURAL MISSOURI, 1847-1859

BY JOHN E. SUNDER*

The State of Missouri was fertile ground for the growth of the early telegraph system of the United States. The seed was sown auspiciously by Henry O'Reilly who "... brought the lightening to the old frontiers of the Union." When his telegraph network reached St. Louis in December, 1847, he was fully prepared to extend it west, south, and north of the city to join the principal communities of Missouri to the national system. The *Saint Louis Weekly Union* encouraged him to "... carry it forward to the Pacific Ocean"; a task he soon undertook.¹ Yet, the two principal lines built in the state between 1848 and 1853 were not his work, although both owed much of their inspiration to him: the first line westward from St. Louis along the Missouri River to St. Joseph was planned by O'Reilly but built by Taliaferro P. Shaffner and Isaac Veitch; the second line, from St. Louis to Cape Girardeau, was one of O'Reilly's long range goals.

During the winter of 1847, various towns along the Missouri River issued public resolutions requesting connection to the telegraph line to St. Louis. The first to act was Brunswick in Chariton County. On December 16, the citizens called a town meeting and established a three-man committee to support the project.² Brunswick was first in the breach, but Columbia, Fayette, and Jefferson City were not far behind. Encouraged by news reports from St. Louis, they eagerly anticipated connection to the St. Louis-Louisville line and to O'Reilly's proposed "free and liberal" trans-continental system.³

O'Reilly's plan to extend his line from St. Louis westward to Independence, Weston, and Fort Leavenworth was publicized on January 7, 1848.⁴ Within ninety days after \$40,000 to \$45,000 had been subscribed along the route, he was prepared to begin construc-

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¹*Saint Louis Weekly Union*, December 31, 1847.

²Brunswick, Missouri, *Brunswickier*, December 16, 23, 1847.

³*Saint Louis Daily Union*, February 3, 1848.

⁴*Columbia Missouri Statesman*, January 7, 1848.

tion. Gentlemen from western Missouri visited St. Louis and made arrangements to support his plan, and in turn O'Reilly sent J. T. Swearengen as his agent to visit the Missouri River towns to ascertain stock subscription possibilities. Since the telegraph was to many "the most wonderful invention of the age," it warranted an intelligent local appraisal.⁵

Throughout February and March, Swearengen traveled from town to town up the Missouri Valley to the Westport region. The communities through which he passed considered whether they could subscribe their share of the stock, whether they could support an office, and what effects the telegraph might have upon their trade. Columbia, Fayette, Liberty, Platte City, and Jefferson City definitely were interested in the project; Boonville was apathetic, but Brunswick, as usual, was prepared to support the project to the fullest. At Lexington, Swearengen announced that the actual route of the line would probably extend from St. Louis through St. Charles, Warrenton, Fulton, Columbia, Fayette, Glasgow, Brunswick, Marshall, Lexington, Independence, Kansas, Liberty, Fort Leavenworth, Weston, and Platte City to St. Joseph, with a branch from Columbia to Boonville.⁶

Swearengen returned to St. Louis generally impressed with the favorable response. Some stock was already being taken, and O'Reilly's plans for a strongly constructed line were materializing. However, during the remainder of 1848, stock subscriptions only trickled into the St. Louis-Louisville office, and the Morse interests in Missouri resisted all of O'Reilly's plans.⁷ Sanford Smith, another of O'Reilly's agents, visited the Missouri River towns the following spring to re-emphasize the need for telegraphic communication, while O'Reilly announced that construction had been arranged from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth to be completed by summer.⁸

Post holes were dug between Fulton and Columbia to commence construction on the line, but stock subscription still lagged, and the final route had not been determined. Would the line run north, as proposed, or south of the river? O'Reilly sent John Loughborough to visit the towns and instill this element of competition into their subscriptions. Many localities responded favorably, but in others Loughborough was denied the support of the business community.

⁵*Ibid.*, February 18, 1848.

⁶*Ibid.*, March 10, 1848.

⁷*Platte Argus*, January 28, 1848; *Columbia Missouri Statesman*, June 9, 1848.

⁸*St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican*, April 12, 1849; *Brunswick Brunswicker*, May 12, 1849.

However, since longer delay was impossible, O'Reilly determined to proceed with his plans and win over the towns as he progressed.⁹

His intentions were laudable, but another year passed and nothing was accomplished. Columbia was most unwilling to support his project, and his national system was beset by other troubles: injunctions, bad insulation, congressional inaction on his western telegraph plans, a yellow fever epidemic, and a major sleet storm which struck during the winter of 1849-1850.¹⁰ He sent John B. Perkins to visit the Missouri River towns in the spring of 1850 and personally renewed preparations to build the first section of the line. However, the Morse interests were not to be outdone so easily and proposed to build another line west of St. Louis along the Missouri River. Despite the turmoil, it looked as if central Missouri might have a telegraph line within two years.¹¹ Poles were erected between Glasgow and Fulton by autumn, but in May, 1851, O'Reilly sold his completed work on the entire Missouri River line to the Morse interests.¹²

O'Reilly's predominance in rural Missouri telegraphy passed when he relinquished his Missouri River line to the Morse patentees. Those patentees had already completed the first important line in the state under the leadership of Taliaferro Preston Shaffner, a lawyer and native Virginian, who had lived in Missouri and Kentucky. In 1847, he had begun to build the first telegraph line south of the Ohio River and was soon actively engaged in a contest with O'Reilly to connect St. Louis by telegraph to New Orleans.¹³

The first agent for the Morse St. Louis-New Orleans line appeared in St. Louis in April, 1849, left his stock subscription books with friends, and announced that between Cairo and St. Louis the line would touch at the most important river towns. The \$5,000 subscription required of St. Louis, together with the sums obtained from the patent owners along the line, was said to be ample to finish the project. Two months prior to his visit it had been announced that the line was completed between New Orleans and Clarksville, Tennessee.¹⁴ O'Reilly had proposed to organize a competing line, the Ohio and Mississippi Junction Telegraph

⁹Columbia *Missouri Statesman*, June 13, 1849; Brunswick *Brunswick*, August 2, 1849; John Loughborough, *The Pacific Telegraph and Railway* (St. Louis, 1849), p. 62.

¹⁰Alvin F. Harlow, *Old Wires and New Waves* (New York, 1936), p. 170.

¹¹Brunswick *Brunswick*, May 4, 1850; St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, April 16, 22, 1850.

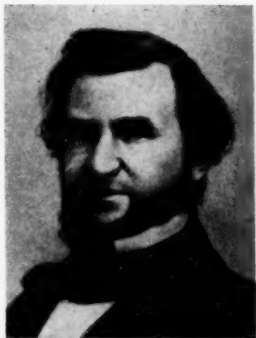
¹²Brunswick *Brunswick*, November 9, 1850, May 24, 1851.

¹³St. Louis *Missouri Democrat*, February 1, 1848; Taliaferro P. Shaffner, *The Telegraph Manual* (New York, 1859), pp. 840-41.

¹⁴St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, April 21, 1849.

Company, to connect St. Louis through Cairo to New Orleans but dropped his plans, and the lower Mississippi Valley remained Morse domain.¹⁵

Shaffner, having secured "several letters patent" from Morse to build the line from St. Louis through Clarksville, Tennessee, to Nashville, had first seriously considered running the line directly from Nashville to St. Louis but then increased his capital stock and decided to string the wires over the Ohio River at Paducah, establishing Missouri offices at Ste. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau. In this charter of incorporation obtained from Kentucky it was stipulated that the directing power was to be vested in the stockholders, or as Shaffner said: "We . . . desired to free ourselves from the charge . . . that we were a grinding monopoly."¹⁶



Taliaferro P. Shaffner

The citizens of Cape Girardeau were pleased with his proposal and anxious to have a telegraph office in their town. When Shaffner visited them in May, 1849, to explain his project, they responded immediately and subscribed double the \$3,000 in required stock. This was one of the quickest stock subscriptions ever raised in Missouri and secured a telegraph office for the town beyond any doubt. The subscribers were reputedly "as good as the mint" and opposition was noticably silent.¹⁷

Between Nashville and Paducah the line had some construction difficulties, and a wire shipment had been lost on the steamboat *Embassy*, but by mid-June the Paducah connection was nearly completed. Shaffner announced that his workmen would move on immediately to Cape Girardeau and sent his principal manager, John Yandell, to meet with the stockholders in Cape Girardeau on June 22. The meeting at Nelson's Schoolroom considered conflicting plans for the route of the line between Cape Girardeau and St. Louis. Since there was a diversity of opinion, Yandell was authorized to examine the various routes proposed.¹⁸

¹⁵*Ibid.*, April 23, 1849.

¹⁶*Ibid.*, September 7, 1849.

¹⁷Cape Girardeau *Western Eagle*, May 18, 1849.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, June 22, 1849; St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, June 20, 1849.

Yandell completed his survey within a month and reported to the stockholders. They accepted his recommendations favoring a route along the Old King's Trace or King's Highway, known after 1850 as Telegraph Road, from Cape Girardeau through Perryville and Ste. Genevieve to St. Louis.¹⁹ Meanwhile, Yandell had advertised for fifty men of "steady and industrious habits" to work on the line. His request was immediately met and work began during the summer with hopes for completion by November.²⁰

In building the line the wires were sometimes attached to trees instead of poles by open glass insulators set in brackets. However, 2,000 cedar poles were cut in Tennessee, loaded on rafts, and sent to the mouth of the Ohio where a steamer carried them to St. Louis for use on the line. By September the wires were strung between Cairo and Paducah and at least the poles were erected between Cairo and Ste. Genevieve. Nevertheless, the terrible cholera epidemic of that year was delaying construction. All of the managers on the line but one had died of the dread disease, many workmen were ill, and for weeks construction had been at a standstill. Shaffner refused either to set a new date for completion or to rush the line to a frail completion.²¹

In crossing small streams the line was carried on long poles, but at both Paducah and Cape Girardeau, Shaffner had to construct "gigantic wooden towers guyed from all sides by strong wire cables." This became a mid-winter project, due to the many autumn delays. Early in December the workcrews were in Ste. Genevieve, and it was expected that the line would be working there by New Year's Day, 1850. However, Cape Girardeau feared that the line might not be ready before the Mississippi was clogged with ice.²²

Shaffner pushed completion to the limit and on March 6, 1850, connected the line to his St. Louis office on the north side of Olive Street near Main. On March 20, the line was formally opened between that city and Cape Girardeau, but final work had not been

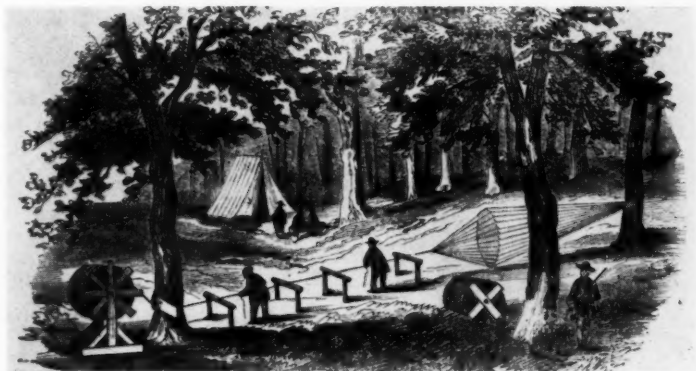
¹⁹John L. Thomas, "Report of the Committee on Old Landmarks," *Missouri Historical Review*, VIII (October, 1913), 29-34; Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, (5 vols., Chicago, 1943), I, 586-87.

²⁰Cape Girardeau *Western Eagle*, June 29, 1849.

²¹St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, September 7, October 27, 1849; Shaffner, *Telegraph Manual*, pp. 544, 686.

²²Cape Girardeau *Western Eagle*, December 7, 14, 1849; St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, December 10, 1849; Ben Hur Wilson, "Telegraph Pioneering," *Palimpsest*, VI (November, 1925), 379.

completed between Cairo and Paducah.²³ The St. Louis City Council had already passed an ordinance on February 8 to permit the St. Louis-New Orleans line to bring its posts and wires into the city.²⁴



Preparing a Cable For a River Crossing

Two principal problems faced the new line: one was the completion of the Cairo-Paducah section; the other was formal organization. Late in April it was announced that the line would soon be completed, and October 25 was set as the date for organization at Paducah. At that meeting a board of directors was selected, several of whom were St. Louisans, and Shaffner was placed in the presidency: the St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company was a reality.²⁵ In 1851, the line was incorporated in Missouri under provision of a recently passed general telegraph act.²⁶

The line was a success from the very beginning, working with an "accuracy and fidelity" which commended it to the public, although the mast-supported wires over the Mississippi and Ohio rivers were subject to destructive storms and floods and failed on occasion.²⁷ Shaffner began to investigate the possibilities of submarine cables, but his experiments failed. When a new telegraph line reached St. Louis in 1852 using a cable crossing, he at once adopted most of

²³St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, March 7, 1850; *St. Louis Intelligencer*, March 21, 1850.

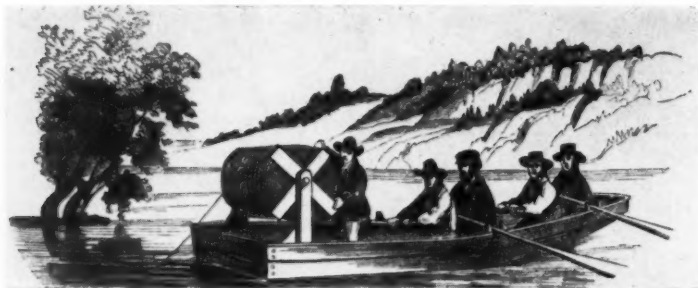
²⁴City Ordinance, No. 2, 345, 1850, St. Louis, Missouri.

²⁵St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, October 8, 1850; Thomas, "Report of the Committee on Old Landmarks," pp. 29-34.

²⁶*House Journal, Sixteenth General Assembly, 1850-1851* (Jefferson City, 1851), p. 504; *Laws of the State of Missouri* (Jefferson City, 1851), p. 287.

²⁷St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, October 25, 1851.

the new plan and successfully laid a cable at Cape Girardeau.²⁸ The disruptions on the line were held to a minimum in 1852, and business prospects were said to be improving.²⁹



Laying a Cable For a River Crossing

Portions of the Morse and O'Reilly line in various sections of the country were consolidated at Louisville in May, 1852. By this agreement the St. Louis-New Orleans line was guaranteed control of nearly all business between St. Louis and the South. In June a much larger consolidation was completed, uniting the business interests of all principal O'Reilly and Morse lines in the West, South, and Northwest. It was hoped that the new consolidation, known as the National Lines System, would provide more telegraphic "certainty and accuracy."³⁰

However, the good effect of the new system upon the St. Louis-New Orleans line was not immediately apparent. After its initial period of construction and organization, the line had slowly fallen into disrepair. At the general meeting of 1853, an attempt was made to replace Shaffner as president. He was intelligent enough to recognize the discontent in the company and during the summer undertook repairs on the line by sinking new cables at Paducah and Cape Girardeau. The suspension wires over the Meramec were also replaced by a cable laid "during the gloom of night." The new cables proved to be a stimulus to the operation of the

²⁸Shaffner, *Telegraph Manual*, pp. 599-600.

²⁹*American Telegraph Magazine*, I (October, 1852), 26.

³⁰St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, June 15, October 26, 1852; *Saint Louis Daily Evening News*, May 29, 1852.

company and combined made the most extensive cable system in the United States.³¹

Late in the summer of 1853, Shaffner resigned the presidency of the line to become secretary of the American Telegraph Association. William Tanner, an editor and telegrapher, became the new president.³² Repairs between Paducah and St. Louis were undertaken before the end of the year, although funds were lacking to repair the entire line between St. Louis and New Orleans. Tanner visited St. Louis, in November, 1854, to raise money, but the response was so uncertain that the line had to be closed temporarily. In order to save the line, Tanner relinquished the company's franchise to the Ohio and Mississippi System which reopened the line by November, 1855, between St. Louis and Cairo; south of there it was to be rebuilt in part along a new route.³³

Meanwhile, O'Reilly's failure to build up the Missouri Valley from St. Louis to St. Joseph, had encouraged Shaffner and Isaac M. Veitch, another Morse patentee, to project a Morse line along the Missouri River. On May 1, 1850, Shaffner publicly announced that, despite any adverse action by O'Reilly, he intended to build a line along the Missouri at a cost one-third less than that charged by O'Reilly on his line to St. Louis. It was Shaffner's ultimate objective to extend his wires to California as part "of the great St. Louis and New Orleans line."³⁴

Captain John W. Morris of Cape Girardeau was sent as Shaffner's agent in May, 1850, to visit the towns along the Missouri. As he progressed through Columbia up to Brunswick he emphasized that his company would not ask for payment on popular subscriptions until the line was completed; a plan completely contrary to O'Reilly's. Shaffner and Veitch quickly followed Morris on a tour of the valley towns, re-emphasizing their proposals. The press at Jefferson City requested that their plans be given the preference over O'Reilly's, and Columbia responded not unfavorably at first. Morris joined them at Boonville where \$2,000 in stock was sold, and enthusiastic support was received at Lexington, Weston, Liberty, Independence, and St. Joseph.³⁵ While the men were returning to

³¹*Shaffner's Telegraph Companion*, I, (February, 1854), 110; Shaffner, *Telegraph Manual*, p. 602; *St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican*, August 16, 1853; *Daily St. Louis Intelligencer*, August 20, 1853.

³²*Shaffner's Telegraph Companion*, I (January, 1854), 56.

³³*Saint Louis Daily Evening News*, December 8, 1853; *St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican*, November 9, 1854, November 11, 1855.

³⁴*St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican*, May 1, 1855.

³⁵*St. Louis Intelligencer*, June 21, 1850; *Liberty Weekly Tribune*, June 7, 1850; Brunswick *Brunswick*, May 25, June 29, 1850; *Columbia Missouri Statesman*, June 21, 1850.

St. Louis on the *Pride of the West* on June 22, the formal announcement of immediate construction was issued; the "good will and patronage of the public" had been secured.³⁶

Only two towns, Boonville and Columbia, posed immediate problems for the line. Boonville was slow in its subscription, but Veitch and others, anxious to have the town on the line, induced the state legislature to authorize the "... Mayor and Councilmen of ... Boonville to subscribe" to the line.³⁷ With Columbia it was not as easy, since the town simply refused to accept stock in the line. Time was growing short for Columbia; a large force of men was already at work erecting poles on the first fifty miles west of St. Louis. Wire was on its way and contracts for the telegraph instruments had been let. By early November poles had been erected to Jefferson City and the line was built south of the river. Columbia was by-passed!³⁸

Although construction was already behind schedule and there were some complaints, all signs pointed to success. In December the company was permitted to string its lines in St. Louis and on the 29th an office was opened at Union.³⁹ Eight days later at Jefferson City, as the legislature prepared to meet, the line was finally opened during a howling snowstorm. The House almost immediately set apart a room in the capitol to accommodate a telegraph office, but initial service was intermittent.⁴⁰

Shaffner's workmen immediately pushed on to connect the line to Boonville, much of the way fastening it to trees by glass insulators. An office was opened there on February 7, 1851, with apparatus shipped from St. Louis. However, the building crew wasted no time but quickly erected poles and wire along a route from Boonville through Arrow Rock and Marshall to Lexington. By the end of March the line was nearly completed to Lexington, and the workmen had moved to Independence. Bruns-



Courtesy A. F. Harlow

Inspecting the Lines

³⁶St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, June 22, 1850.

³⁷*Laws of the State of Missouri* (Jefferson City, 1851), 720.

³⁸St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, August 26, 1850.

³⁹*Ibid.*, December 20, 1850; City Ordinances Nos. 2, 545, 1850, St. Louis, Missouri.

⁴⁰St. Louis, *Daily Missouri Republican*, January 7, 8, 20, 27, 1851.

wick and Liberty, north of the river, were disappointed by the route of the line, but Shaffner suggested that lateral lines might soon join them to the main artery.⁴¹

As with most new telegraph companies, there were complaints from the stockholders, but Shaffner and Veitch explained that their workcrews refused to labor in the "sickly" seasons and that delays in wire shipments and natural catastrophies had to be reckoned with in telegraph work. "We have borne up, under the sad [misfortunes] which [have] come upon us," they said, "and progressed with the line with all commendable speed."⁴² When the line was incorporated on March 3 as the "St. Louis and Missouri River Telegraph Company" some criticisms ceased.⁴³

The towns of Kansas and Independence were joined to the line by July, 1851. Near Kansas the wires were suspended across the "turbulent" Missouri in early September and continued to Weston where an office was opened in October. Crossing Platte County the line followed the public roads in the rural areas and passed through Platte City. Late in October telegrapher Peter Lovell sent the first messages east from the telegraph office on the corner of Second and Jule streets in St. Joseph; the link was complete, serving not only Missouri, but also western Iowa.⁴⁴

The stockholders, meeting on December 12 at Jefferson City, accepted the line from the builders, elected Veitch president, and chose Shaffner as one of the directors. During 1852, the line worked commendably, and returns surpassed all expectations.⁴⁵ Business steadily increased over the next two years and the line managed to stand above most legal difficulties.⁴⁶ However, repairs were not undertaken when needed, expenses grew, and interruptions became frequent. Charles M. Stebbins, conscientious superintendent of the line, proposed vast repairs and rebuilding, and after some negotiations purchased from Veitch and his supporters their patent rights to Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Arkansas.⁴⁷ In order to facili-

⁴¹*Ibid.*, February 8, 1851; Brunswick *Brunswick*, January 18, 1851; Henry M. Porter, *Pencilings of an Early Western Pioneer* (Denver, 1929), pp. 10-15. Both Brunswick and Liberty later were joined by lateral lines to the main system.

⁴²*Boonville Weekly Observer*, April 29, 1851.

⁴³*Senate Journal, Sixteenth General Assembly, 1850-1851* (Jefferson City, 1851), p. 116.

⁴⁴Shaffner, *Telegraph Manual*, p. 666; *Liberty Weekly Tribune*, July 25, 1851; *St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican*, November 3, 1851; E. L. McDonald and W. J. King, *History of Buchanan County and St. Joseph, Missouri* (St. Joseph, 1915), p. 200.

⁴⁵*St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican*, December 13, 1851, November 14, 1852.

⁴⁶Samuel A. Bennett, *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri*, XVIII (St. Louis, 1854), 512-14.

⁴⁷Porter, *Pencilings*, pp. 10-15.

tate rebuilding, the Missouri Legislature passed an act in 1857 giving the directors of the line power to assess the capital stock; a new day had dawned for the Missouri River line.⁴⁸

Late in 1856, Stebbins had visited St. Louis to secure financial support and had arranged to reconstruct the line along the right-of-way of the Pacific (Missouri Pacific) Railroad Company from St. Louis to Jefferson City. Stebbins agreed to carry the railroad's messages free of charge in return for which the Pacific Railroad Company agreed to pay for reconstructing the line and keeping it in repair. In mid-January, 1857, reconstruction began along the railroad right-of-way. New poles were set and the old wire was taken down and repaired or replaced so successfully that by January 30 the line was reopened from St. Louis to Jefferson City.⁴⁹

In March the directors formally solicited aid for the line and sent agents to the settlements along the route to secure new subscriptions. Then a stockholders meeting was held in St. Louis formally to assess stock in accordance with the recent legislative act. In the spring of 1858, Stebbins personally visited the towns along the line and pushed reconstruction into the Kansas City area. By that time the line had been reopened from St. Louis to Boonville, and plans were underway to connect eastern Kansas to the system. Work was progressing at three miles per day.⁵⁰

Despite slow subscriptions from Kansas City, delays in wire shipments, and the bad weather, the line was re-strung through Lexington and Independence and on December 22 connected to Kansas City. Stebbins circulated freely throughout the area, maintaining a business office at Boonville, and solicited criticism of the line. He had his troubles with "drunken and inattentive operators" at Kansas City but eventually found sound assistants in W. G. Whitehurst, J. E. Holdridge, and Hooper Taler. By the autumn of 1858, Stebbins was confident that the new line would be a success.⁵¹ Instead of rebuilding the old line through Platte City and Weston, Stebbins built an entirely new section from Kansas City through Leavenworth and Atchison to St. Joseph. On February 12, 1858, the Governor of Kansas Territory approved an act incorporat-

⁴⁸*Laws of the State of Missouri* (Jefferson City, 1857), pp. 626-28.

⁴⁹*Kansas City Enterprise*, October 11, 1856; *St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican*, January 30, 1857.

⁵⁰*St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican*, May 11, 1857; *Marshall Democrat*, April 2, 1858; *Kansas City Daily Western Journal of Commerce*, September 4, 1858.

⁵¹*Kansas City Daily Western Journal of Commerce*, December 22, 1858, February 11, September 3, 6, 1859.

ing the Kansas Telegraph Company, and by autumn Stebbins' agents were active in Leavenworth and St. Joseph securing stock subscriptions. There was some difficulty in securing payments, but work was pushed ahead, and by December 10 telegraph poles were set to Leavenworth. On the same day the Delaware Indians, through whose domain the line was being built, agreed to respect the company's property.⁵²

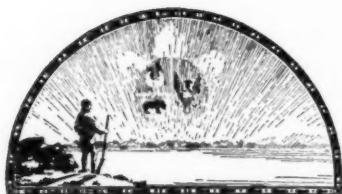
On January 25, 1859, the telegraph office in Leavenworth was ready to receive twelve-hour-old dispatches from the eastern cities. Stebbins announced his willingness to join other Kansas towns to his line and by August 15 had connected Atchison to his system at "... the point where the Salt Lake Mail first touches the Missouri River."⁵³ However, great changes were underway. Although the line reached St. Joseph before the end of the year, Stebbins had been forced in the interim to sell the entire Missouri-Kansas line to the rising Western Union Telegraph Company which contemplated building to Salt Lake as soon as possible.⁵⁴ An era of widespread telegraphic consolidation was underway for the central Mississippi Valley and Stebbins, by relinquishing his strong personal leadership, recognized the inevitable.

This is the second of two articles on the early telegraph in Missouri, 1847-1859. The first article appeared in the April, 1956, issue of the Review.

⁵²Marshall Democrat, December 10, 1858; Leavenworth Weekly Times, December 11, 1858; Western Union Charter Book B, p. 182, Western Union Telegraph Company, New York.

⁵³St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican, August 16, 1859.

⁵⁴Saturday Morning Visitor (Waverly and St. Thomas), November 19, 1859.



VIGNETTES OF FAMOUS MISSOURIANS

DIRECTED BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER

COMPILED BY DOROTHY J. CALDWELL

These sketches depicting the lives of famous Missourians were released to the newspapers of the State under the title "This Week In Missouri History" in July, August, and September, 1956. Each of these men had distinguished public careers and made important contributions to American history, although only one of them is well known today. The Mexican War and Civil War military leader, the author of the Thirteenth Amendment, and the "father of the United States Chamber of Commerce" illustrate the wide variety of services that Missourians have rendered to the nation.

Illustrations for the first of the articles are a portrait from the Society's files and a photograph of the subject's statue in Keytesville, near his farm home. The photograph was made by Gerald Massie of the Missouri Division of Resources and Development. The photograph of the original document of the Thirteenth Amendment was obtained from the National Archives, Washington, D. C., and the pictures illustrating the third sketch were sent to the Society by the subject's son, who is director of the City Art Museum of St. Louis.

References are listed with each article for those who may wish to read more detailed biographies of these men.

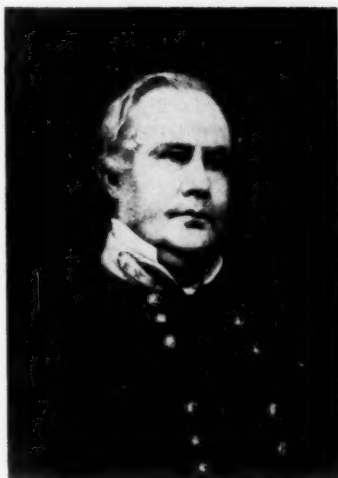
**MEXICAN WAR GENERAL, MISSOURI GOVERNOR, AND
CONFEDERATE GENERAL: WHO WAS HE?**

Released July 12, 1966

This adopted Missourian served as speaker of the House in the State legislature, representative in Congress, and Missouri governor; commanded a Missouri regiment in the Mexican War; and supported the Southern cause as a major general in the State guard and the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Who was he?

1. *What was his early background?*

A. He was born September 11, 1809, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, attended Hampden-Sidney College, and studied law under an eminent Virginia jurist. In 1831 he came with his family to Fayette, Missouri, where he engaged in the tobacco commission business, then ran a hotel in Salisbury, and later became a Keytesville merchant. In a few years he bought a farm near Keytesville, which became his home for most of the remainder of his adventurous life. He married Miss Martha Head, a Randolph County girl, in 1833.



2. *How did he begin his public career?*

A. He represented Chariton County in the State legislature from 1836 to 1838 and from 1840 to 1844, serving as speaker of the House during the last four years. Elected to Congress in 1844, he resigned two years later to accept a commission to raise and command the Second Missouri Regiment of Mounted Infantry in the Mexican War. With 1200 men, he arrived in Santa Fe in September, 1846,

**General in Two Wars and Governor
of Missouri, 1853-1857**

to find Colonel Alexander Doniphan in command of the American forces in New Mexico. A few months later, after Doniphan's departure, he assumed command of these forces and for his successful campaign in suppressing a Mexican and Indian revolt against American rule, he was commissioned a brigadier general and later became military governor of Chihuahua.

3. *What did he accomplish as governor of Missouri?*

A. Elected governor of Missouri in 1852, during his four-year term railroad construction grew apace, the Bank of the State of Missouri was rechartered, the first appropriation from the State revenue was made for the support of public schools, the school system was re-organized, and titles were secured for swamp lands granted to the State by Congress in 1850. After his term as governor expired, he served as bank commissioner from 1857 to 1861.

4. *What was his Civil War record?*

A. In the trying days before the Civil War he was one of the most beloved and trusted men in Missouri. As a Douglas Democrat opposed to secession, he was chosen president of the 1861 State convention to determine Missouri's relation to the Union. But after the capture of Camp Jackson by General Lyon he resigned from the convention to accept a commission as major general of the pro-Southern State guard and led his troops to victory at Wilson's Creek and Lexington. In 1862 he and his troops joined the Confederate Army, participated in the battles of Helena and Corinth, and led the last raid into Missouri in 1864, in a final effort to save the State for the Confederacy.



Massie, Mo. Resources Div.

His Statue in Keytesville

5. *What did he do after the war?*

A. He obtained a grant of land in Cordova, Mexico, from Emperor Maximilian with the hope of establishing a colony of ex-Confederates. After the overthrow of the Maximilian government he returned to Missouri in 1867, residing in St. Louis until his death September 29, 1867.

6. *How is his memory honored in Missouri?*

A. His bronze statue, erected by the State, was unveiled at the Price Memorial Park in Keytesville on June 17, 1915.

7. *What was his name?*

A. Sterling Price.

[References: Buel Leopard and Floyd C. Shoemaker, editors, *The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri* (Jefferson City, 1922), II, 399-528; Dumas Malone, editor, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), XV, 216-217; Lucy Simmons, "The Life of Sterling Price," (Unpublished Master of Arts Thesis) University of Chicago, September, 1922; Floyd C. Shoemaker, editor, *Missouri Day by Day* (Jefferson City, 1943), II, 168-169.]

**THIS ADOPTED MISSOURIAN WAS THE AUTHOR OF THE
THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT ABOLISHING SLAVERY**

Released August 9, 1956

As a member of the 1861 State convention he helped keep Missouri in the Union and while U. S. senator from Missouri he was the author of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery and advocated Negro suffrage which formed the basis of the Fifteenth Amendment. Do you know his name?

1. *What was his background?*

A. Of southern parentage, he was born near Danville, Virginia, November 16, 1826. He moved with his parents to Lincoln County, Missouri, in 1832, and when nine years old was left an orphan. After attending schools in Lincoln and Pike counties he taught school, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in

Pike County in 1848. From 1848 to 1861 he practiced law in Louisiana, Missouri.

2. *How did he begin his public career?*

A. He served from 1848 to 1850 and from 1856 to 1858 as a representative in the State legislature where he was active in supporting legislation granting State aid to railroads and took a prominent part in framing the general banking act of 1857.

He was a Douglas delegate to the 1860 Charleston and Baltimore National Democratic conventions and in 1856 and 1860 he was a presidential elector.



**He Defied Political Party Demands
for Cause of "Impartial Justice"**

3. *What were his beliefs about secession in the 1861 State convention?*

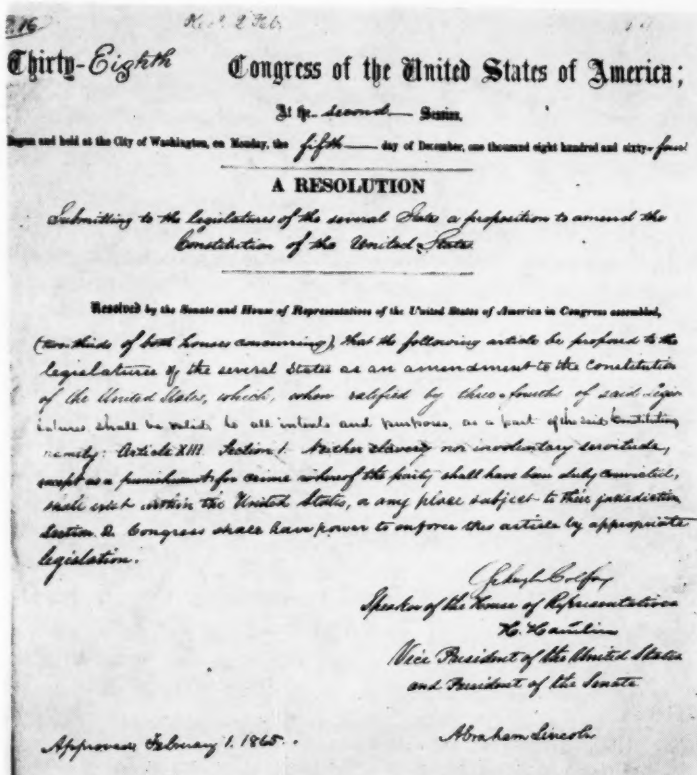
A. He was a States' Rights Democrat, but when the issue was drawn in 1861, he strongly opposed secession in Missouri and was an influential Union delegate to the State convention. He opposed coercion of the seceded states and blamed the abolitionists of the North for having provoked the trouble. The fall of Fort Sumter and the call for troops, however, changed his opinion as to coercion and he raised a brigade of militia which saw four months service.

4. *What were his accomplishments in the U. S. Senate?*

A. In 1862 he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as U. S. senator for Truett Polk, and was elected for a six-year term to the same office in 1863. In the Senate he was the author of the Thirteenth Amendment, advocated Negro suffrage, and effected

the reimbursement from the Federal treasury of Missouri's war expenditures.

He found it hard to reach a decision in the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson and harder still to vote against his party. But when a telegram demanding that he vote for conviction came from St. Louis he replied: "Say to my friends that I have sworn to do impartial justice according to law and conscience and I will try to do it like an honest man." He voted "not guilty." For this act he was hanged in effigy by Missouri Radicals and failed to be re-elected to the Senate.



Courtesy National Archives

The Thirteenth Amendment

5. *What did he do after he left the Senate?*

A. He practiced law in St. Louis, served as assistant U.S. district attorney to prosecute the Whiskey Ring in St. Louis in 1875, was president of the Chicago National Republican Convention in 1884, and was a delegate to the Pan-American Congress in 1889. He retired from practice in 1889 and moved to Washington, D. C., where he lived until his death April 12, 1913.

6. *What was his name?*

A. John Brooks Henderson.

[References: William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis* (New York, 1899), II, 1016-1017; Dumas Malone, editor, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), VIII, 527-529; Dorothy M. Meredith, "John Brooks Henderson as a Representative of Border-State Opinion" (Unpublished master's thesis, University of Missouri, 1939); Floyd C. Shoemaker, editor, *Missouri Day by Day* (Jefferson City, 1943), 359.]

**THIS ADOPTED MISSOURIAN WAS THE LAST SECRETARY OF
COMMERCE AND LABOR IN THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET**

Released September 6, 1956

He was chosen by President Taft to the Cabinet post of Secretary of Commerce and Labor, he served for one day as Secretary of Commerce when Congress divided the department into the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor at the end of the Taft administration, and he was called the father of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Do you know his name?

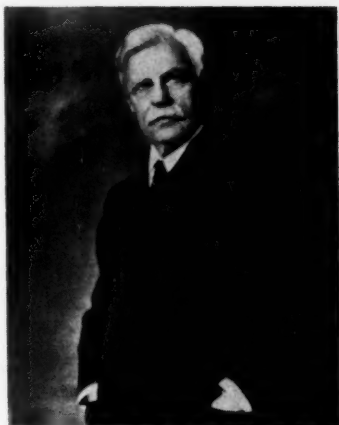
1. *What were his early experiences?*

A. He was born in Colorado County, Texas, August 9, 1849, of German parents. In 1863 he was forced to flee Texas with his father who was a Union sympathizer and in 1864 they settled in St. Louis.

He graduated from the St. Louis Law School in 1872, studied a year at the University of Berlin after graduation, and began practicing law in St. Louis in 1873.

2. *What public offices did he hold?*

A. He served as a representative in the Missouri legislature from 1881 to 1883. He was president of the St. Louis City Council from 1893 to 1897, a member of the Republican National Committee from 1908 to 1912, Secretary of Labor and Commerce in the Cabinet from 1909 to 1913, and was the first man to hold the title of Secretary of Commerce in his one day of service after the department was divided on March 4, 1913. Appointed jointly by the National Industrial Conference Board and the United States Chamber of Commerce, he



Courtesy Charles Nagel, Jr.

Father of the United States Chamber of Commerce

served as chairman in 1926 of the agricultural commission which advocated a relief program including gradual tariff adjustment, creation of a stabilizing price board, land utilization, and revision of railroad rates on farm products. In 1931 he was a member of the National Committee on Unemployment.

3. *What was his work as Secretary of Commerce and Labor?*

A. In the Cabinet he advocated an open-door policy in immigration, initiated the organization of the United States Chamber of Commerce, effected a four-nation treaty abolishing fur sealing operations on the open sea, re-organized the United States lighthouse service, and was instrumental in publishing a Bureau of Labor report exposing the evils of the two-shift system in the steel mills.

4. *What was his position in World War I?*

A. He sympathized with the German people but displeased the extreme pro-Germans by his recognition of America's right to sell arms and munitions to the Allies and his loyal assistance

on price committees of the United States Chamber of Commerce after war was declared.

5. *Why was he known as St. Louis' most prominent citizen?*

A. As a revered civic leader and an outstanding member of the bar in St. Louis, he was noted for his kindly consideration of the problems of others. Regarded as the foremost independent voter of St. Louis, in 1922 he broke away from the Republican party in his support of Senator James A. Reed. From 1885 to 1909 he lectured on constitutional law at the St. Louis Law School and its successor, Washington University Law School. He served as president for two years and as a member for forty-seven years of the Board of Trustees of Washington University.



Courtesy Charles Nagel, Jr.

At His Desk in the Department of Labor and Commerce Office

6. *How was he honored during his lifetime?*

A. Honorary degrees were conferred upon him by Brown and Washington universities, the University of Berlin, Villanova College, and a number of other institutions. In 1936 he received the annual St. Louis award for outstanding civic service. He died at his home in St. Louis, January 5, 1940.

7. *What was his name?*

A. Charles Nagel.

[References: Otto Heller, editor, *Charles Nagel, Speeches and Writings, 1900-1928* (New York, 1931); Charles Nagel, *A Boy's Civil War Story* (St. Louis, 1935); Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), III, 9-12; *Missouri Historical Review*, XXXV, 426-427, April, 1940.]

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

I am sure that members of the Society share our pleasure at the announcement that \$3,500,000 was appropriated by the Sixty-eighth General Assembly to the University of Missouri and was approved by Governor Phil M. Donnelly for the completion of the building for the university library and the library of the State Historical Society. The new, or east, wing, which had been planned since the central structure was erected in 1914, will provide quarters for the State Historical Society and will double the Society's present work and storage space. It will include a separate entrance with the Society's name over the door. Allocation of funds for the building was made in the special legislative session of April, 1956, when the \$75,000,000 bond issue approved by the voters of the State was apportioned to the State hospitals, penal institutions, colleges, and the University.

This addition will represent a tremendous advance over the first quarters of the Society and will illustrate the development of its collections and its projects. The first home of the Society was in Jesse Hall, then called "Academic Hall." In 1898 when the Society was founded, the board of curators of the University set aside one room to house the historical material that would be gathered. The collection grew until it eventually occupied fourteen rooms in the building and still lacked space. In 1915 when the central part of the University of Missouri library building was completed, the Society moved its headquarters and collections to two rooms on the main floor of the building and four in the basement. That area became increasingly inadequate, but it was twenty years before any more space became available.

Two wings were planned for the original structure, and the completion of the first, or west, wing in 1937 greatly increased the Society's space. A separate newspaper reading room, an archive room, a separate catalog, map, and manuscript room, a new newspaper stack room, and additional book stacks were made possible through this enlargement. Rearrangement of office space and the building of partitions permitted setting aside a separate acquisitions room, a microfilm reading room, and a publications research room.

Without these, the present development of the Society's collections and services would have been impossible. Today new possibilities for progress have been opened with the prospect of greatly enlarged quarters for the use of the Society.

We appreciate the continued generosity and cooperation of the University of Missouri, and especially of its president, Dr. Elmer Ellis, who is also a member of the Society's Executive and Finance committees. It is a distinct advantage to have our headquarters located within easy reach of the research facilities of the university library, and largely because of Dr. Ellis' interest and efforts this additional space has been obtained. At his suggestion the Executive Committee of the Society endorsed the University's request for funds for the library wing. We are now looking forward to seeing these important plans put into operation.

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING THE SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the two and one-half months of April 15, through May and June, 1956, the following members of the Society have increased its membership as indicated:

TWO LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Warren, David M., Panhandle, Texas

ONE LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Miller, Mrs. E. Lee, Kansas City
Shoemaker, Floyd C., Columbia

ONE HUNDRED NEW MEMBERS

Warren, David M., Panhandle, Texas

SIX NEW MEMBERS

Clayton, Charles L., Hannibal

FIVE NEW MEMBERS

The Wednesday Magazine, Kansas City

FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Brown, J. Warner, Kansas City
Greenstreet, G. H., Union
Knox, William A., Ladue

THREE NEW MEMBERS

Harlan, Lane, Boonville
Motley, Mrs. Robert L., Bowling Green
Strickel, Mrs. Charles F., Marceline

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Ault, Frederick C., St. Louis	Phillips, Mrs. C. R., Luray
Bailey, Glen, Independence	Russell, Harry F., St. Louis
Burns, R. F., St. Louis	Shoemaker, Floyd C., Columbia
Bushnell, Sam C., St. Charles	Shore, Leo J., Kansas City
Caldwell, Mrs. Joseph, Columbia	Swain, E. E., Kirksville
Campbell, Mrs. Virginia, Green Castle	Tye, T. H., Cameron
Dickman, E. T., Jackson	Wilson, W. S., Hillsboro
Halligan, C. F., Union	Wright, Charles I., Centralia
Hooper, Thomas R., Maryville	Young, Newton E., Sr., La Plata

ONE NEW MEMBER

Achelpohl, Kurt, St. Charles	Prewitt, Frank, North Kansas City
Boren, Henry F., New Wells	Pugh, Mrs. Edward E., Kansas City
Botkin, Mrs. Walter M., Wentzville	Redford, Martha, Holden
Brown, Clarah Frances, Marshall	Reynolds, Mrs. M. G., Lexington
Botts, Mrs. Elmer, Custer, Montana	Rice, Sue, Center
Bucher, Mrs. J. C., Kansas City	Runge, A. C., Trenton
Click, Mrs. A. M., Springfield	Rutledge, Mrs. R. E., Kalamazoo, Michigan
Coleman, O. T., Columbia	Sampson, C. J., St. Louis
DeWitt, Dale, New York, New York	Schantz, LeRoy, Springfield
Ernst, C. F., Jr., Kirkwood	Shoemaker, Mrs. Floyd C., Columbia
Estes, Wellborn, Clayton	Smith, A. G., Nevada
Funk, Mrs. Arthur L., Lebanon	Smith, C. O., Carrollton
Gardner, Mrs. Ray P., Kirksville	Smith, Mrs. Fulton, St. Joseph
Guinotte, James G., Kansas City	Somerville, George W., Chillicothe
Guitar, A. Leonard, St. Joseph	Sone, Guy M., Jefferson City
Hammond, J. W., Springfield	Steele, Adrian, Trenton
Heintz, Mildred, Kansas City	Stigall, Mrs. L. E., Springfield
Hood, Clyde B., Kansas City	Strong, Charles M., Macon
Howard, Daniel, Springfield	Tallman, Frank J., Kansas City
Johns, S. P., Jr., Seattle, Washington	Thompson, E. V., St. Louis
Kratky, Robert, St. Louis	Thompson, Mrs. J. Frank, Columbia
Liles, Opie C., Poplar Bluff	Turner, J. P., Carrollton
Lincoln, Stephen, Cainsville	Turrentine, L. D., Springfield
Lloyd, Wright G., Marshall	Waddell, Mrs. Cora K., Chesterfield
McCormick, W. E., Glendale	Walther, Elizabeth, Cape Girardeau
McKinny, J. J., Brunswick	West, H. K., Brookfield
Mead, S. T., Slater	Wilkinson, Mrs. H. C., New Haven
Motley, Mr. & Mrs. R. L., Bowling Green	Williams, J. A., Carrollton
Muench, Max S., St. Louis	Wright, Lloyd, Marshall
Oldendorf, A. W., University City	

NEW MEMBERS IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Two hundred and ninety applications for membership were received by the Society during the two and one-half months of

April 16 through June, 1956. The annual and life total membership as of July 1, 1956, is 8,112. The new members are:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Allen, Carl C., Kirkwood | Carr, William H., Lee's Summit |
| Allen, Cooper H., Kansas City | Carver, Marvin Y., Mt. Vernon |
| Anderson, Lewis, Chillicothe | Chouteau, Edmund, Nowata, Okla. |
| Appleby, James, Florissant | Christian, Solomon B., Maitland |
| Arnall, Glenn E., Kansas City | Cleppinger, Mrs. M. A., Kansas City |
| Asher, Graham, Kansas City | Cohn, Harry, Hannibal |
| Asher, John A., Lee's Summit | Cole, W. B., Arnold |
| Ayers, W. H., Canton, LIFE | Connell, C. K., Cameron |
| Baker, C. W., Cainsville | Conner, R. A., Hannibal |
| Baker, Charles B., Kennett | Conover, C. W., Wellsville |
| Baker, J. R., Doniphan | Cooper, Mrs. James, Clarksville |
| Baldwin, C. T., Maryville | Copeland, Mrs. R. T., Salisbury |
| Banks, Mrs. J. R., Hannibal | Corn, Mr. & Mrs. Russell, Willow Springs |
| Bannister, Earl, Cantwell | Corrigan, James V., Poplar Bluff |
| Barnett, Alvin, Cuba | Cottier, Mrs. Elizabeth, Oregon |
| Basden, Bill, Pilot Knob | Craig, Wylie, Kansas City |
| Bassett, Bill, Lake Ozark | Curry, Bob, Golden City |
| Baue, Arthur C., St. Charles | Davis, Mrs. Marjorie P., Kirkwood |
| Beck, Fred W., St. Louis | Demand, L. A., Cole Camp |
| Bell, A. Homer, Webster Groves | Denham, Roy Jr., Harrisonville |
| Bellman, Oscar, Altenburg | Dennisson, Mrs. C. C., Stanley, New Mexico |
| Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. A. C., Glasgow | Detring, Stanley L., Memphis |
| Berlener, C. M., Hermann | Dille, G. E., University City |
| Berninger, Mrs. Carrie, St. Louis County | Dillingham, J. B., Kansas City |
| Bethel, W. O., Bonne Terre | Dixon, Cloyd, Butler |
| Bogue, Gertrude, Independence | Doty, John, Centralia |
| Bohn, Walter, Ellsinore | Downs, Mrs. C. R., Jr., Frederick, Maryland |
| Bonta, S. A., Hannibal | Doyle, Mr. & Mrs. Tom, Curryville |
| Boucher, John H., St. Joseph | Eason, Mrs. Ruby, Many, Louisiana |
| Branks, Mrs. O. S., St. Louis | Engelland, Gus, Kirkwood |
| Brewer, C. E., Esther | Esrey, A. J., Kansas City |
| Brightwell, A. W., Kahoka | Evans, R. A., Carthage |
| Briley, Mrs. Belle, Sacramento, California | Everett, Mary Luella, Inglewood, California |
| Brown, George W., Lexington | Falk, Ed C., Lee's Summit |
| Brown, Richard P., Kansas City | Farmer, Lee, Camdenton |
| Brown, W. M., Oklahoma City, Okla. | Fitzgerald, Mrs. Herbert, Springfield |
| Brownsberger, Dorothy, Boonville | Fogle, Jerry, Jr., Aurora |
| Buckner, Floyd H., Flat River | Ford, E. F., Eldon |
| Buffum, Charles G., Louisiana | Fowler, A. A., Kansas City |
| Burkel, L. A., Jefferson City | Fray, S. H., Molton Grove, Illinois |
| Butler, Bob, Macon | Frye, George, Illmo |
| Byrne, R. W., Kansas City | Friend, J. A., St. Louis |
| Calvert, Herbert, Carrollton | |
| Campbell, Mrs. Dee, Green Castle | |

- Fulk, Mrs. D. L., Maitland
 Gabriel, J. H., Pine Lawn
 Gaddy, Mrs. Herschel, Marshall
 Galloway, Ralph, Elsberry
 Gammon, V. Lee, Flat River
 Gardner, June, Elburn, Illinois
 Gardner, Mrs. Kay, Kansas City
 Gaukel, Thomas, St. Louis
 Geary, J. Don, Nashville, Tennessee
 Goellner, Glen, St. Charles
 Gott, John K., Marshall, Virginia
 Graves, F. P., Farmington
 Gray, Mrs. R. H., Columbia
 Gray, Mrs. Sara T., Birmingham, Alabama
 Greer, Mrs. Lillie J., Carl Junction
 Griffin, Elmer L., St. Louis
 Groene, Mrs. Jessie M., Warrensburg
 Hall, John R., Marshall
 Ham, Leo, Union
 Harlow, Luther, Gallatin
 Harris, Clay C., Hannibal
 Harris, Dwight W., Flat River
 Harris, H. H., Jr., Marshall
 Harrison, Katheryn, Long Beach, California
 Hatch, John F., St. Louis
 Hawkins, R. O., Jackson
 Heady, Ray, Kansas City
 Heart of America Genealogical Society, Kansas City
 Heckmann, Edward, Hermann
 Hedrich, R. V., Buckner
 Herman, Wally, Grandview
 Holmes, H. P., La Plata
 Holt, R. W., Kansas City
 Hombs, Meddie E., Columbia
 Homrighausen, Mrs. A. W., Quincy, Illinois
 Horstmeier, Mrs. E. R., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 Huff, Mrs. Phillip, Carrollton
 Hull, O. Brandon, Lubbock, Texas
 Hurd, Jack, Hillsboro
 Hurd, Joseph W., Sr., Hillsboro
 Humphrey, Grady E., Los Angeles, California
 Ice, Ralph K., Ladue
 Jackson, Davis K., Kansas City
 Jackson, Robert L., Kirksville
 Jennings, Harry R., Centralia
 Jewett, Ida A., New York, New York
 Johann, George E., Hannibal
 Johnson, Mrs. C. R., Kansas City
 Johnson, Maurice, North Kansas City
 Johnson, Walter, Hamilton
 Jones, Elmer A., Bonne Terre
 Jones, J. J., North Little Rock, Arkansas
 Jones, John M., Lebanon
 Jones, W. Ralph, Kansas City
 Karsch, Edward, Leadwood
 Kay, Mrs. Ronald, Golden, Colo.
 Kehr, Glenn, Albany
 Keller, Mrs. Albert M., Clayton
 Kemper, R. C., Jr., Kansas City
 Kemper, R. S., Macon
 Kennedy, Mrs. T. R., Kansas City
 Kingsbury, K. M., Kansas City
 Kipping, Mrs. T. F., St. Louis
 Kitchen, George, North Kansas City
 Lamkin, R. E. L., Sr., Cape Girardeau
 Lawhorn, W. C., Columbia
 Lewis, Wheeler, Holden
 Lipscomb, Edwin, Liberal
 Long, Ed., Hume
 Louder, Frank, Grant City
 Love, George C., Beaufort
 McColloch, Lois, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 McCormack, S. C., Mound City
 McCoy, Robert B., New Madrid
 McCray, James, Jamesport
 McKinnis, C. J., Florissant
 McLane, Marvin, Elvins
 McLean, Nolen L., Tucson, Arizona
 McNally, Ray, Milan
 McNeel, John O., St. Louis
 McShane, Kenneth, Monett
 McShane, L. J., Boonville
 Mann, Lylburn, Boonville
 Manson, William F., Desloge
 Mapel, William, New York, New York
 Martin, W. H., Clarkton
 Maune, Gilbert, Union
 Mead, B. F., Braymer
 Megee, Mrs. W. K., Moberly
 Mehornay, R. L., Jr., Kansas City

- Messmer, Mrs. Cora M., Fredericktown
 Miller, Albert, St. Louis
 Miller, John P., Kansas City, LIFE
 Miller, Wilbur, Stockton
 Mills, L. M., Jr., Hannibal
 Minchal, John D., Prairie Village, Kansas
 Moore, Allan, Mt. Vernon
 Moore, Lee, Forsyth
 Murphy, Mrs. E. E., New Haven
 Murphy, H. Leland, Springfield
 Murray, J. E., Kansas City, LIFE
 Nagel, George C., Clayton
 National College for Christian Workers Library, Kansas City
 Oliver, John W., Kansas City, LIFE
 O'Neill, N. S., Kansas City
 Overbay, C. H., Columbia
 Owen, Curtis F., Ferguson
 Owens, T. R., Arcola
 Palmer, Mrs. Gentry, Center
 Pankey, Riley R., Brookfield
 Peck, Chester R., Malden
 Phelps, M. L., Denver, Colorado
 Polson, Mrs. Stanley, Helendale, California
 Poole, Mrs. J. L., San Diego, California
 Public Library, Ottumwa, Iowa
 Pugh, Mrs. E. E., Kansas City
 Rainford, Mr. & Mrs. W. C., St. Louis
 Ralph Clinic, Kansas City
 Randolph, L. F., Jr., St. Joseph
 Reid, Mrs. W. W., Mexico
 Renie, J. P., Centralia
 Reynolds, O. C., Ava
 Rice, Oscar L., Columbia
 Rice, S. J., Seattle, Washington
 Riddle, Mrs. Cordie, Green Castle
 Ringer, John, Dexter
 Robinson, F. L., Los Angeles, California, LIFE
 Rogers, Don, Lebanon
 Romines, E. E., Houston
 Roush, C. G., Kansas City
 Ruark, Madge Lay, Clare, Michigan
 Ruether, Gus, Glasgow
 Runge, G. Andy, Mexico
 Runion, Mrs. H. R., St. Louis
 Sanders, Carl F., Carthage
 Savage, Ray, Granby
 Schoolfield, Mrs. L. R., St. Paul, Minnesota
 Schwaner, Ralph, Fredericktown
 Scott, Earl, Bunceton
 Seabaugh, John, Benton
 Seaton, H. R., Jr., Lexington
 Shepard, Bob, Bethany
 Shoemaker, Benjamin H. III, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, LIFE
 Signer, John, Arcadia
 Slater, Mrs. Lisette G., Clayton
 Slaughter, J. M., Hickman Mills
 Slayton, Robert D., Independence
 Smith, Crawford, Hannibal
 Smith, Mrs. Jeannette R., Berkeley, California
 Snyder, Robert O., Kirkwood
 Soffer, Max W., St. Louis
 Sparks, E. L., Jr., Hannibal
 Spencer, Emmett, Milan
 Stahl, Arnold, Jasper
 Stearns, Mrs. N. E., Glencoe, Ill.
 Steele, Adron, Trenton
 Stephens, Mr. & Mrs. G. L., Ashburn
 Stone, Mrs. Shelton, Kansas City
 Storck, A. A., St. Louis
 Strickel, W. R., Chicago, Illinois
 Stump, Mrs. L. C., Kansas City
 Sutherland, Herman R., Kansas City
 Sweany, Goldie, Greenfield, LIFE
 Sydnor, George B., Portland, Oregon
 Tallmadge, T. W., Webster Groves
 Taylor, John, Kansas City
 Thomas, Elmer, Carterville
 Tindel, C. H., Cabool
 Tobin, R. A., Chicago, Illinois
 Tribble, Mr. & Mrs. Feld, Kansas City
 Van Pelt, Elmer, La Plata
 Vibert, William M., Clayton
 Wagner, E. C. L., Jefferson City
 Wahl, A. C. G., Louisiana, LIFE
 Waite, Robert Kirk, St. Joseph
 Wallen, N. J., Mansfield
 Warin, Sister Mary Eulalia, Ottumwa, Iowa
 Warsaw Community Library, Warsaw
 Watson, Otto T., Carrollton

Webb, Todd, New York, New York	Wilkerson, M. A., Lockwood
Welling, John, Montrose	Willhite, J. E., Jennings
Wentzville Public Library, Wentzville	Williams, Henry, Brookfield
Westhoff, Anthony, Marthasville	Williams, Volney E., Farmington, Illinois
Wetzel, G. A., Clinton	Wilson, Narcissa E., Washington, D. C.
White, Mrs. A. C., Webster Groves	Windsor Public Library, Windsor
White, Larry, Ferguson	Wissburg, Mrs. A. L., Columbia
White, Mrs. O. A., Salem, Oregon	Wolfe, Mrs. B. F., Pueblo, Colorado
White, Philip B., Upland, California	Wood, Mrs. Benson, Jefferson City
Whiteley, P. W., Denver, Colorado, LIFE	Woolsey, Thomas G., Boonville
Whitworth, I. E., Ironton	Wooten, M. W., Cassville
Wiese, Walter, DeWitt	Wright, Gordon, Caruthersville
Willett, Mrs. W. J., Greenfield, LIFE	

WILLIAM PRICE ELMER

William Price Elmer, former State representative and congressman, died at his home in Salem, May 11, 1956. Mr. Elmer was born in Robertsville, March 2, 1871, and in 1894 began law practice in Salem. In 1896 he married Miss Amie Adelman, who with five daughters and one son survives him. In 1894 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Dent County and in 1902 was the first Republican to be elected to the State legislature from the county since 1866. He was again elected to the legislature in 1920, 1928, and 1930, and served as speaker pro tem. of the House in 1929 and Republican floor leader in 1931. In the legislature, he was instrumental in securing passage of Missouri's old age pension law and sponsored legislation for the building of cement and gravel type state roads from county seat to county seat, a provision incorporated in the centennial road law. Two state parks in Dent County and two in Shannon County were obtained mainly through his efforts. He was the leader of the Republican party in Dent County for more than fifty years and served as representative in Congress from the Eighth Congressional District from 1943 to 1945. In 1949 he was appointed a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri and in 1954 was elected a Trustee of the State Historical Society of Missouri, of which he had been an active member for thirty-five years.

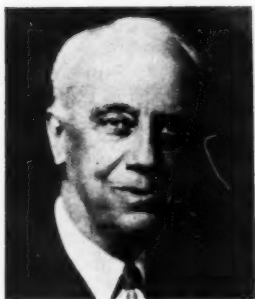
ONE HUNDRED ANNUAL MEMBERSHIPS GIVEN BY DAVID M. WARREN

One hundred leading Missouri businessmen have been enrolled as annual members of the State Historical Society of Missouri through the courtesy of a former Missourian, David M. Warren of

Panhandle, Texas. Mr. Warren suggested that the recipients of the memberships may wish to become life members of the Society now or at the end of the year or continue their annual memberships. W. H. Ayers, Canton, and A. C. G. Wahl, Louisiana, recipients of Mr. Warren's gift, have enrolled as life members of the Society. Mr. Warren has also given a total of 102 life memberships in the Society over a period of twelve years.

SDX PLAQUE HONORS WALTER WILLIAMS

A plaque commemorating the founding by Walter Williams in 1908 of the first school of journalism in the world at the University of Missouri was dedicated May 4, 1956, during the Journalism Week program of the University. The plaque was presented by Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity. Robert M. White, II, co-editor of the *Mexico Evening Ledger* and chairman of the SDX Historic Sites Ceremony Committee, presided during the ceremonies. Principal speakers were Mrs. Walter Williams, widow of the founder and first dean of the School of Journalism, and A. H. Kirchhofer, editor of the *Buffalo Evening News*. The plaque was unveiled by Charles Arnold of Columbia, the first journalism graduate, and accepted by James A. Finch, Jr., of Cape Girardeau, president of the University board of curators.



Walter Williams

Ten years before the establishment of the School of Journalism, Williams was one of the founders of the State Historical Society of Missouri. He was one of the first sixteen trustees of the Society elected in 1899, serving on the Executive Committee until his death in 1935. He was also a member of the first Finance Committee appointed in 1901 and served until his resignation in 1934.

GRADUATE THESES RELATING TO MISSOURI

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE GRADUATE THESES, 1954-1955

The masters' theses accepted by the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College during 1954-1955 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are as follows:

Hobbs, John Marion, *The Development of Singing Schools.*

Neilson, James Warren, *Missouri Congressional Opinion and the War with Spain.*

Sims, Willard Hiram, *A History of Boys' Inter-scholastic Basketball at the Kirksville Senior High School, 1916-1955.*

Swetman, Hazel Malone, *A History of the Building of the Quincy-Kansas City Branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, in Missouri, 1869-1900.*

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESES, 1954-1955

The master's thesis accepted by Saint Louis University during 1954-1955 which is of interest to the Missouri historian is:

Abel, Sister Mary Gracia, C.P.P.S., *History of Saint Agatha School, Saint Louis, Missouri, 1871-1955.*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESES, 1954-1955

The masters' theses accepted by Washington University during 1954-1955 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are as follows:

Seeger, Jean Loraine, *The Rhetoric of the Muckraking Movement in St. Louis: The Inception Phase.*

Tarr, John S., *The Archaeological Importance of the Cahokia Mounds and Village Sites.*

The doctoral dissertations for the same period are:

Del Pizzo, Ferdinand, *The Contributions of John R. Kirk to Teacher-Education.*

Detering, Edmund Louis, *Development of School Districts in St. Louis County With Special Emphasis Upon the Application of Missouri Bill No. 307.*

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI GRADUATE THESES, 1954-1955

The masters' theses accepted by the University of Missouri during 1954-1955 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are as follows:

Parks, Gordon Elliott, *Factions and Issues in Missouri Politics: 1820-1822.*

Patterson, Herman Francis, *Registration in Missouri: Constitution and Statutes, 1865-1872.*

The doctoral dissertations for the same period are:

Brownlee, Richard Smith, II, *Guerrilla Warfare in Missouri, 1861-1865.*

Parrish, William Earl, *The Life of David Rice Atchison: A Study in the Politics of a Border State.*

Van Eaton, Anson Eugene, *Initiative and Referendum in Missouri.*

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Boonslick Historical Society met at the Methodist Church in Glasgow, May 21, 1956, with the president, C. A. Clingenspeel,

presiding. L. W. Jacobs, Jr., of Fayette, the principal speaker, talked on "Pictures of Historical Homes."

At the quarterly meeting of the Cape Girardeau County Historical Society held at Jackson, Missouri, on April 22, 1956, Dr. E. A. Collins spoke on "Indian Art." Plans for securing 3,000 acres of land for the proposed Trail of Tears Park were explained by John L. Wescoat, and F. E. Snider, State College librarian, told of the plan to publish a history of Cape Girardeau for the sesquicentennial celebration in August. In the business meeting presided over by Paul A. Mueller, Jr., the following officers were chosen: Dr. E. A. Collins, president; Mrs. A. W. Thilenius, vice president; and Ruben R. Schade, secretary-treasurer.

The organization of the Carroll County Historical Society was completed at a meeting in Carrollton, May 23, 1956. Officers elected were: Earl F. Cheesman, president; Paul W. West, first vice president; Mrs. J. J. McKinney, second vice president; Mrs. Phillip Huff, secretary; and Miss Marie Betzler, treasurer. Floyd C. Shoemaker will be the guest speaker at the Charter Night program to be held in the fall.

The Greene County Historical Society met in the public library at Springfield on April 27, 1956. James E. Ruffin, president, introduced Walter H. Brunkhorst, editor of the *Springfield News*, who traced the history of Springfield newspapers from the *Ozark Standard* of 1838 to present-day publications. Progress was reported on plans for issuing a special commemorative stamp September 17, 1958, in celebration of the beginning of the Butterfield Overland Mail Service.

Officers elected at a meeting of the Greene County Historical Society in Springfield, June 29, 1956, were: Charles Sheppard, president; Lee Hoover, first vice president; Mrs. Norris Fellows, second vice president; Frank Waddell, secretary; Harry Suttle, treasurer; and Miss Agnes Walsh, historian. Marvin E. Tong, Jr., field executive for the Boy Scouts and a director of the Missouri Archaeological Society, spoke on the primitive Indian cultures of the region.

The Historical Association of Greater St. Louis held its annual dinner meeting in the Woman's Building of Washington University

on May 11, 1956. Dr. Dorothy Williams of the Principia delivered her presidential address on the subject, "Was the London Government Pro-Puritan Before the Revolution?"

The Maries County Historical Society met April 27, 1956, at Vienna. A constitution was prepared for adoption at the June meeting and the invitation to become an auxiliary member of the State Historical Society of Missouri was accepted. Temporary officers elected were: Judge Paul S. Hollenbeck of Vienna, president; Miss Tillie Wenzel, Brinktown, vice president; Mrs. Carl A. Baldwin, Vienna, secretary; and Vincent Lischwe, Brinkton, treasurer.

One hundred persons attended the charter meeting of the Maries County Historical Society in the circuit courtroom in Vienna on June 14, 1956. Floyd C. Shoemaker talked on "How a Local Society Can Keep Alive and Move Ahead." Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker were made honorary members of the society. Eighty-five annual members and fifteen life members are now included in the local society.

The organization of the Marion County Historical Society was completed at a meeting in the public library in Hannibal June 12, 1956. Officers elected were: Mrs. Kate Ray Kuhn, president; Mrs. Chandler Crawford, first vice president; Dr. Sam Ellis, second vice president; Mrs. Loren Atkins, secretary; and Charles L. Clayton, treasurer. Mrs. Kuhn appointed publicity, research, photograph, finance, membership, and telephone committees. A constitution and by-laws were adopted.

The trustees of the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis were hosts at a dinner held in the rotunda of the old St. Louis Courthouse, May 19, 1956, in observance of the 90th anniversary of the Society's founding in the same building. Ethan A. H. Shepley, chancellor of Washington University, presided, and J. W. McAfee, Society trustee, talked on the significance of the Society's progress. The Honorable George H. Moore, president of the Society, accepted on behalf of the St. Louis community the first edition of an 84-page gravure-printed history of St. Louis.

New officers of the Missouri Historical Society elected at a meeting of the board of trustees June 21, 1956, were: Warren B. Lamert, president; I. A. Long, first vice president; John Raeburn Green, second vice president; William B. Ewald, treasurer;

William H. Semsrott, assistant treasurer; and Frederic Niemeyer, assistant treasurer.

The Missouri "Show Me" Club of Los Angeles was entertained by a movie on Missouri mines and a talk by Jack McElroy about Corriganville at its meeting at Clifton's Cafeteria on April 20, 1956. The club sponsored a trip to the Yucca Valley on May 20, 1956.

The Native Sons of Kansas City sponsored a trip for its members to Fort Osage, near Sibley, on June 30, 1956. With police escort, members were transported to the fort in conveyances provided by the Horseless Carriage Club of Kansas City.

The Pettis County Historical Society met in Sedalia on April 27, 1956. At the business meeting, George H. Scruton, editor of the *Sedalia Democrat-Capital*, was elected president of the society. Other officers elected were: Mrs. E. F. Yancey, first vice president; Milton Hinlein, second vice president; Judge Dimmitt Hoffman, consultant; Dr. C. F. Scotten, curator; Mrs. J. L. Curry, assistant curator; B. B. Ihrig, centennial chairman; Miss Nina Harris, treasurer; Miss Mamie McCormick, historian; and Mrs. T. H. Yount, secretary. Judge Frank Armstrong was elected a new member of the board of directors.

At a meeting of the Phelps County Historical Society at Rolla on May 23, 1956, the following officers were elected: Albert A. McDonald, Newberg, president; Bernard Bass, St. James, vice president; Clair V. Mann, Rolla, secretary and historian; and Mrs. George Laun, St. James, treasurer. Plans were discussed for the celebration of the Phelps County Centennial, June 19-23, 1957.

The Pike County Historical Society held its quarterly meeting in the Centenary Methodist Church of Louisiana on Tuesday evening, April 24, 1956, with the president, Mrs. R. L. Motley, presiding. E. J. Stark, vice president, introduced Assistant Attorney-General Hugh P. Williamson of Fulton, who spoke to the group on the history of Pike and Callaway counties. A summer basket lunch meeting was planned for July 10, 1956, at the river front park in Clarksville.

A bronze plaque was dedicated to the memory of Admiral William R. Purnell in the Bowling Green Courthouse July 2, 1956.

Mrs. R. L. Motley of Bowling Green, president of the Navy Mothers Club of Louisiana, presented former Governor Lloyd C. Stark, a classmate of Admiral Purnell at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, as the principal speaker. The plaque was placed by the Pike County Historical Society and the Navy Mothers Club.

The annual dinner meeting of the Platte County Historical Society was held April 26, 1956, at Thompson Commons, Park College, with the president, Mrs. E. G. Akers, presiding. The principal speaker was Dr. Robert E. Long, president of Park College, who told of the life of the Rev. Elisha Sherwood, vice president and later president of the original board of trustees of Park College. The May issue of the *Bulletin* of the Platte County Historical Society presented many items of recent and historical interest.

Officers elected at the June 5, 1956, meeting of the Platte County Historical Society at Weston were: R. J. Felling, Weston, president; William Stanton, Parkville, first vice president; Miss Frances Gaier, DeKalb, second vice president; Miss Anita Lamar, Weston, secretary; and Mrs. Florence Stapp, Platte City, treasurer.

At the charter member dinner meeting of the St. Charles County Historical Society in St. Charles, June 7, 1956, Dr. Homer Clevenger was elected the first president. Floyd C. Shoemaker, the principal speaker, talked on "How a Local Society Can Keep Alive and Move Ahead." Other officers elected were: Robert Niedner, first vice president; Mrs. Charles Karrenbrock, second vice president; Miss Lois Karr, secretary; Kurt Schnedler, treasurer; and Reinhart Stiegemeier, historian. A constitution was adopted and members voted to make the local society an auxiliary member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

The annual Saline County Historical Society picnic was held under the direction of the president, H. H. Harris, Jr., at Napton, formerly Jonesboro, June 24, 1956. The program included the dedication of a historical marker erected by the local society commemorating the site of the courthouse in Jonesboro, county seat of Saline County from 1831 to 1839, and the unveiling and dedication of two water millstones standing in the schoolhouse yard at Napton. The dedicatory speech for the marker was given by F. C. Barnhill of Marshall. The text of his address was published in the *Marshall Daily-Democrat News*, July 25, 1956. Dr. Thomas B. Hall of Kansas

City, a native of Saline County, gave a short talk prior to his dedication of the millstones. After the picnic supper, Dr. Hall spoke on "The Water Mills of Saline County."

Plans were discussed for securing a permanent place for a historical museum at the quarterly meeting of the Worth County Historical Society in Grant City, April 29, 1956. The president, Mrs. John House, was in charge of the meeting and the speakers were Robert Birbeck of Stanberry, who talked on the "Old Military Road," and Homer Pyle of Savannah, who discussed the first settlers of the county. Mrs. Bess Barker read a paper on the history of Mt. Zion School.

ANNIVERSARIES

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of St. Vincent's Council, 1111, Knights of Columbus, in Cape Girardeau was commemorated with a two-day celebration on April 21-22, 1956. State Senator Leo J. Rozier of Perryville spoke on the history of St. Vincent's Council and C. V. Heady, retiring State deputy, served as toastmaster at the Golden Jubilee banquet of the Council held on April 22, 1956, at the Cape Catholic High School.

The George Washington Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons in Carrollton, the twelfth oldest in Missouri, observed its centennial May 28, 1956. Frank S. Land of Kansas City, founder of the De Molay organization, was the principal speaker at the banquet held in honor of the occasion.

Church services, a basket dinner, and the presentation of a program on the history of the church highlighted the celebration of the centennial of the Hughesville Presbyterian Church, June 17, 1956.

The centennial of the founding of Kearney, Missouri, was celebrated June 16, 1956, with a queen's coronation ball, parade, historical pageant, and a fireworks display. The theme of the celebration was "Jesse James Rides Again."

A historical pageant during the centennial celebration of the founding of New Haven on September 1-2, 1956, gave emphasis to the Missouri River's influence on the growth of the town and area.

A plot of land, the site of New Haven's first church and school, has been given to the New Haven city council by Mrs. Guy Trail for a public park.

Memorial Day services, a basket dinner, and the dedication of a marker erected in memory of the service men of all wars highlighted the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Peace Cemetery in Jasper County on May 30, 1956. Mainly through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer of Carl Junction, the old cemetery has been restored after years of neglect.

Members of St. John's Episcopal Church, Prairieville-Eolia, in Pike County, celebrated the 100th anniversary of the building of the church on October 7, 1956, with an old-fashioned basket dinner at the noon hour.

A special stamp cancellation from the St. Charles postoffice commemorates the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the postoffice August 1, 1806.

At the 100th anniversary luncheon of the Academy of Science of St. Louis held at the University Club, St. Louis, May 24, 1956, Bradford Washburn, director of the Boston Museum of Science, told members that the proposed planetarium, for which St. Louis voted \$1,000,000 in bonds last year, can become the nucleus of a great science museum center. St. Louis is the only city in the country whose planetarium will have been built with public funds.

The presentation of a pageant, "Everynun," at Kiel Auditorium in St. Louis on May 18 and 19, 1956, highlighted the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the arrival of six Sisters of Mercy in St. Louis. Their number has grown to 250 in the St. Louis province and they have established St. John's Hospital and McCauley Hall in St. Louis and St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy in Webster Groves.

Sullivan observed its centennial with a five-day celebration, July 25-29, 1956. Highlights of the celebration were a parade, a historical pageant, exhibits at the Harney mansion, a recently renovated Civil War home, and a precentennial fashion show presented June 1, at Sullivan and shown July 2, on the Charlotte Peters television show in St. Louis.

Union Star celebrated its centennial and dedicated its waterworks June 2, 1956. Principal speakers were Lieutenant Governor James T. Blair, Jr., and Missouri congressman, William R. Hull. Stanley I. Dale, mayor of St. Joseph, formally dedicated the waterworks. A 24-page Union Star centennial supplement was published by the King City *Tri-County News* May 25, 1956.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

A memorial to Mrs. John S. Phelps, wife of a former Missouri governor, was dedicated April 22, 1956, by the Phelps Grove Garden Club of Springfield. The monument, a statue of a small boy, was placed in the center of a pool in Phelps Grove Park in recognition of the service of Mrs. Phelps to orphans of the Civil War in Springfield.

A ceremony unveiling and dedicating a memorial to Edmund Ward Bishop was held on April 15, 1956, under the auspices of the Phelps County Historical Society. The concrete and marble monument erected in the Rolla Cemetery at the formerly unmarked grave of Rolla's founder was provided by donations of citizens of the town as part of the centennial celebration of Rolla and Phelps County. A bronze plaque was donated by the Frisco Railroad and a strongbox containing appropriate historical documents was inserted in the monument.

Reconstruction of the log cabin home built in Kansas City in the 1880's by Morgan Boone, Sr., grandson of Daniel Boone, is part of a "Pioneerland" project dedicated in the Kansas City Museum, April 30, 1956, with the museum board of governors and the Native Sons of Kansas City taking part. All the descendants and relatives of the Boone family received a special invitation to attend the dedication.

The United States Senate passed a resolution June 7, 1956, extending its greetings to the West German Bundestag on the occasion of the recent unveiling of a bust in honor of Carl Schurz at the University of Bonn. The resolution was introduced May 14, 1956, the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Schurz, German-born statesman and journalist, who served six years as United States senator from Missouri.

HONORS AND TRIBUTES

Appreciation of the work of President Elmer Ellis of the University of Missouri and other members of the citizens committee on the 75 million dollar bond issue was expressed by members of the House of the General Assembly of Missouri in a resolution passed April 25, 1956. President Ellis was chairman of the executive committee appointed by Governor Phil M. Donnelly to direct the bond issue campaign.

Mrs. Frederic A. Groves of Cape Girardeau was elected president-general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on April 21, 1956, at the meeting of the organization in Washington, D. C. She has served as state regent of the D.A.R. and is the first Missourian to be elected to the highest national post and the second person from west of the Mississippi River.

Boyle G. Clark of Columbia and Don C. Carter of Sturgeon were congratulated in resolutions passed April 17, 1956, by the Missouri Senate for their fifty years of service as practicing Boone County attorneys.

A portrait of Dr. M. Pinson Neal of Columbia, professor of pathology for thirty-four years at the University of Missouri, was presented to the University June 4, 1956, by the Medical Alumni Association. On May 17, 1956, Dr. Neal was presented a bronze plaque for meritorious service in medical education by the Academy of General Practice of Greater Kansas City.

An oil portrait of Dr. Dan G. Stine, Columbia physician and member of the medical staff and faculty of the University of Missouri for almost forty years, and director of the University's Student Health Service for most of that time, was presented to the University in public ceremonies on June 6, 1956.

Former President Harry S. Truman received the honorary degree of doctor of civil laws at Oxford University June 20, 1956. Lord Halifax, chancellor of the university, conferred the degree with this eulogy: "Truest of allies, direct in your speech and your writings, and ever a pattern of simple courage." Another famous

Missourian, Mark Twain, received the honorary degree of doctor of literature from Oxford in 1907.

Brigadier General P. M. Robinett, USA (Retired), has been awarded a fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for his work as military historian, Department of the Army.

An \$18,000,000 public housing project in St. Louis has been named for the late George L. Vaughn, a prominent St. Louis Negro attorney, who died in 1949. He won the Shelley versus Kraemer case in which the United States Supreme Court barred use of the courts for enforcement of real estate restrictions against Negroes. He also served as assistant attorney general of Missouri, president of the Mound City bar association, editor of the *St. Louis Argus*, and first lieutenant in the artillery in World War I.

Walt Disney, the internationally known creator of Mickey Mouse and founder of Disneyland, returned to his home town of Marceline, July 4, 1956, to attend the dedication of a park and recreation area named in his honor. John M. Dalton, attorney general of Missouri, was the principal speaker at the dedication ceremony. Music by the Fort Leonard Wood band, a bathing beauty contest, and a fireworks display were also included on the program, filmed by the Mickey Mouse newsreel unit for national showing.

ERRATA

The obituary of Mr. Dewey D. Schuppener of Kansas City, on page 427 of the July *Review*, should have stated that Mr. Schuppener died October 9, 1955, rather than October 9, 1915. Mrs. Schuppener informed the Society of this error.

A note on the Congregation of the Sisters of the Humility of Mary at Ottumwa, Iowa, on page 316 of the April *Review* should have stated that the sisterhood was founded in France in 1854 rather than 1852. Sister M. Eulalia Warin informed the Society of this error.

Mrs. Fred L. Young of Herculaneum has pointed out that a note on page 321 of the April *Review* describing an article from the

St. Louis Post Dispatch should read: "land belonging to heirs of a descendant of Auguste Chouteau, H. Chouteau Dyer, was sold to the Board of Trustees of Teamsters Local 688 Insurance and Welfare Fund." The property was at one time part of the estate of Missouri Governor Daniel Dunklin, but did not include his home.

NOTES

St. Louis: A Fond Look Back is a pictorial history of the city sponsored by the First National Bank in St. Louis to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of its predecessors, the Southern Bank and the Mechanics Bank, in 1856. Drawings and photographs illustrate the high points in the city's development and also recall "some of the things which are good and pleasant to remember." The publication was directed by Charles van Ravenswaay, while Martin Quigley, Peter Geist, Marjory Douglas, and Ruth K. Jacobson supplied the text, design, and research.

The Rotunda, 1839-1955 has been prepared by John A. Bryan, architect with the national park service, describing the changing styles of architecture, the historic events and mural paintings, and the restoration of the St. Louis Courthouse.

Manuscript copies of three lectures delivered by Dr. Clarence E. Lemmon, pastor of the First Christian Church, Columbia, to the annual institute of the Missouri Christian Ministers' Association held in Columbia, February 21-23, 1956, were presented to the Society by Dr. Lemmon. The lectures were given in honor of Alexander Procter, George Hamilton Combs, and C. M. Chilton, three Missouri ministers for whom three lectureships recently established by the Association are named.

The Society has received from Homer C. Pyle, Skidmore, manuscript copies of his historical sketches of Dawson City, Gem City, and Jintown, former Worth County communities which served as trading centers.

A manuscript sketch presenting the historical background of present-day industries, organizations, and families of Flat River, Missouri, was given to the Society by its author, John L. Sullivan of Flat River.

The Society has received from Mrs. Ray P. Gardner of Kirksville, two Civil War prints listing the officers and privates of Company D, 21st Regiment Missouri Volunteers, with colored illustrations of war scenes, and the officers, privates, principal battles, and field of operations of the Army of the Tennessee, with portraits in color of the commanders.

The Society received from Mrs. Ruth Bogart Roney of Lawson a pamphlet describing the Waterama Jubilee held in Lawson May 5, 1956, honoring the successful operation of the city's new municipal water plant.

Lloyd Wilkie, a University of Missouri graduate student, has given the Society three copies of rare Independence, Missouri, newspapers: *Independence Chronicle*, April 3, 1840 (Vol. I, No. 1), January 22, 1841; *Occidental Messenger*, December 10, 1853; and *Upper Missouri Advertiser*, July 11, 1832.

Mrs. H. E. Wright of Maryville has presented the Society with a centennial map of Nodaway County (1876) and the following rare single issues of newspapers: *Burlington Junction Post*, July 11, 1918; *Maryville Legal Tender News*, April 20, May 18, and June 1, 1878; *Maryville Nodaway Democrat* Supplement, April 13, 1882, "Death of Jesse James"; Old Settlers Edition *Maryville Tribune*, March 9, 1905, containing the "Early History of Nodaway County," copy of an address delivered by Dr. H. E. Robinson at the July 4, 1876, centennial.

Dr. William G. Swekosky of St. Louis has given the Society pictures of the St. Louis homes of Captain Isaiah Sellers and Emil Preetorius, histories of the homes, and biographical sketches of Sellers and Preetorius.

Seven homes, the Christ Episcopal Church, Anderson House and Wentworth Military Academy in Lexington were open to visitors during the annual Old Homes Tour September 29-30, 1956, sponsored by the Lexington Garden Club. Proceeds from the tour will go to the Anderson House and Lexington Battlefield Foundation, Inc., for furnishing the Anderson House as it was in the pre-Civil War period.

More than twenty periodicals totaling 350 volumes have been photographed on microfilm by the Concordia Historical Institute, St. Louis, with funds made available by the Lutheran Laymen's League of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod. More than 500 periodical titles, published during the past 250 years by Lutherans in America, have been compiled. Among the most valuable film accessions are twenty-three pastors' and missionaries' diaries, covering a total of 275 years.

Hobbs Genealogy and Related Families is the title of a study given to the Society by its author, Mrs. J. W. Hobbs of Jefferson City.

A genealogy of the Day-Latimer family has been presented to the Society by Mrs. Louis Montgomery, co-author of the book. The study covers the period 1795-1955.

Legislation to make Wilson's Creek battlefield near Springfield a national park was introduced into the U. S. Senate May 7, 1956, by Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., who suggested the bill be passed as soon as possible so plans could be made for a commemoration ceremony in 1961, the 100th anniversary of the battle of Wilson's Creek.

The *Missouri Archaeologist* has devoted a combined issue for April and July, 1956, to a report of archaeological investigations in the Table Rock Reservoir area on the White River in Missouri. The project was made possible through the co-operation of the University of Missouri and the National Park Service and its findings preserve data which would have been destroyed by the inundation of the area upon the completion of Table Rock Dam.

A stagecoach, built in Palmyra in 1840, and given to the State Museum in the Capitol in Jefferson City by the Clark County D. A. R. chapter in 1946, has just gone on display. It has been authentically restored by the Museum staff.

An article by Miss Myrtle Lain in the Camden-ton *Central Missouri Leader* March 27, 1956, relates the history of the Barnum-ton postoffice in Camden County, established in 1867 and discontinued January 31, 1956.

Cape County voters endorsed a \$150,000 bond issue April 29, 1956, for the purchase of a 3,000-acre tract of Missouri River Hill land as the scenic site for a Trail of Tears State Park. Dr. E. A. Collins of the State College faculty described the forced march of the Cherokee Indians along the Trail of Tears through Cape County in two articles published April 18-19, 1956, in the *Cape Girardeau Southeast Missourian*. Highlights of the history of early settlements in the area were presented in an article published in the *Southeast Missourian* April 21, 1956.

Col. W. Ed Jameson of Fulton, Missouri, was featured in an article in the *Chicago Sunday Tribune* June 26, 1955. The article noted his retirement at the age of ninety as director of the Missouri Department of Public Health and Welfare and his plans to devote his time to his business.

Articles on Collier's Mill and Slagle's Mill, the third and fourth of a series by George Somerville on old mills of Livingston County, were published in the *Chillicothe Constitution-Tribune*, April 28 and May 7, 1956.

An article by Fred Fitzgerald in the *De Soto Press*, June 12, 1956, related the history of the Blackwell Masonic Lodge, chartered in 1887.

A feature article on Mrs. Annie Lindstrom, who came to Hickory County from Sweden in 1882, was presented in the May 15, 1956, issue of the *Kansas City Star*.

An article by Dale O. Turner in the *Jefferson City Post-Tribune* June 15, 1956, compares the recent landing of a barge across the Missouri River from Jefferson City to the landing of Federal troops under Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon at Missouri's capital ninety-five years ago. Lyon's bloodless capture of Jefferson City placed it in Federal hands for the duration of the Civil War.

An article by Raymond W. Settle in the *Kansas City Star*, June 2, 1956, describes the literary career of J. Breckenridge Ellis who was born on a farm near Hannibal in 1870. Ellis lived in Plattsburg when his twelfth published book, *Fran*, became a best-seller in

1912. Confined to a wheelchair from early childhood, his determination to pursue a literary career resulted in the publication of twenty-six novels and seventy-five serials before his death in Granite, Oklahoma, April 2, 1956.

An article by Lloyd Wilkie in the *Kansas City Star*, June 9, 1956, relates the early newspaper history of the Kansas City-Independence area. Established in 1866, the *Independence Sentinel*, which was owned for a number of years by William N. Southern, Jr., and his uncle, William N. Southern, Sr., is the sole survivor of the early newspapers. After 1905 the *Sentinel* was moved to Fairmount where it was published until it was purchased by the *Jackson County Democrat* of Blue Springs and Buckner in August, 1955. It is now published as a tabloid.

An article by Gene Ayres in the *Kansas City Times*, June 15, 1956, relates the 100-year history of Kearney, Missouri, and describes the home and burial place of Jesse James, its most widely-known citizen.

A series of three illustrated articles by Bill Dye, editor of the *Kennett Daily Dunklin Democrat*, on the Civil War "Battle of Chalk Bluff" in Dunklin County was published in the *Democrat* April 30, May 1, and May 2, 1956, commemorating the 93rd anniversary of the event.

The text of the address given by Dr. Thomas B. Hall, of Kansas City, on "The Water Mills of Saline County" at the annual picnic of the Saline County Historical Society at Napton, on June 24, 1956, was published in the June 30, 1956, issue of the *Marshall Daily-Democrat News*.

Lloyd Green, author of an illustrated article on Thomas Hart Benton in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat Magazine* of April 22, 1956, ranks Benton as the greatest political power St. Louis ever produced, but expresses the belief that he would have lacked the personal touch so necessary in today's era of "personalized politics."

The infinite variety of life along Grand Boulevard in St. Louis was described by Lloyd A. Green in an article entitled "Grand; A Street That Can Take You From Cradle to the Grave," published in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat Magazine* April 29, 1956. Pictures of

past St. Louis events have been presented in the "St. Louis Album" since its initiation in the *Globe Democrat Magazine* August 21, 1955.

Steps are being taken this year to record the history of St. James, Missouri, in the form of motion pictures. The project, financed by the James Foundation from funds from the estate of Miss Lucy Wortham James, will record the activities and buildings of St. James on 16-millimeter color film from specified locations, so that comparisons can be made with later films. The photography was begun in April and will be finished by the end of 1956, according to an article in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* May 6, 1956.

A short summary of the history of Washington University, St. Louis, was included in an illustrated article about the university published in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat Magazine* on May 6, 1956.

An article on the Emil Preetorius home in St. Louis was published in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* May 30, 1956. Preetorius, who was chief editor and part owner of the German language daily, *Westliche-Post*, built the house in 1867 and lived there until his death in 1905. It has recently been razed.

An article by Hume B. Duval in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 10, 1956, points out the powerful influence of pressure groups on the Missouri legislature. Duval, chief of the *Globe-Democrat's* Jefferson City Bureau, says that special interests—some most worthy and others purely selfish—send their representatives to Jefferson City.

The history of Ste. Genevieve, the first permanent white settlement in Missouri, and a description of the town and its surrounding area as it appears today were presented in an illustrated article by Lloyd Green in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat Magazine*, June 17, 1956.

An article by Gary W. Ferguson and photographs by Sam Caldwell in the rotogravure section of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, February 12, 1954, presented the collection of vehicles, farm implements, and other relics from Missouri's rural past owned by Richard B. Bushnell and located on his farm near St. Peters.

An article in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of May 1, 1956, tells of the recent wreckage by vandals of the 105-year-old home of Captain Isaiah Sellers in St. Louis. Sellers, who died in 1864, wrote for the *New Orleans Picayune* under the nom de plume of "Mark Twain" before Samuel Clemens used that signature.

An article by Mrs. Oliver Howard in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of May 7, 1956, relates the history of early Ralls County brick makers and describes a house built in the county in 1823, still standing as a monument to the skill of these early workmen.

The growth and decline of the Maramec iron works, the ruins of which are still standing in Maramec Spring Park near St. James, were described in an article by Charles De La Haye in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of May 7, 1956.

An article in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, June 13, 1956, told of the death of Sir Frank Brangwyn, noted British artist, in Ditchling, England. Among his works as a muralist are a series of paintings in the dome of the Missouri State Capitol at Jefferson City.

The route of the Butterfield Overland Mail through Missouri was traced by Lucile Morris Upton in an excellent, historical article in the *Springfield News & Leader*, June 10, 1956. Mrs. Upton had traveled the route from Warsaw south and her description was illustrated by photographs of landmarks along the trail.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Saddles and Spurs: The Pony Express Saga. By Raymond W. Settle and Mary Lund Settle. (Harrisburg, Penn., The Stackpole Company, 1955. ix, 217 pp. Not indexed. \$3.75.) The story of the men behind the Pony Express throws light on business enterprise on the Missouri frontier in the 1850's. Following sketches of the founders of the Pony Express, William H. Russell and William B. Waddell, businessmen of Lexington, Missouri, and Alexander Majors, who operated a freighting business in western Missouri, the organization and operation of the company is traced, and several chapters are devoted to biographical information about the men who rode the route and descriptions of the stations along the way. The brief, spectacular career of the Pony Express dramatized the need for quick communication with the West Coast, proved the advantages of the central route, and broke trail for the telegraph and the railroad, but it lost money. The financial difficulties of the company and its final failure, as well as its accomplishments, are described in this interesting book.

Blue-Grass Mecca: The Story of Maitland and Clay Township, Missouri, 1880-1955. Collected and edited by the A.E.A. Federated Club of Maitland. (St. Joseph, Journal Publishing Company, 1955.

211 pp. Indexed. Soft cover, \$3.00, hard cover, \$5.00.) This comprehensive history of Clay township and the town of Maitland in Holt County, Missouri, prepared by a local organization, sets an attractive example of what can be done in the field of local history. While necessarily brief treatment is given to the early settlement in the area, the period since the time of the founding of Maitland on the Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Council Bluffs Railroad in 1880 is chronicled in some detail. Little interpretation is attempted, but the histories of individual churches, schools, businesses, and community activities are interspersed with biographical sketches and illustrated with many interesting photographs.

Buffalo Bill: King of the Old West. By Elizabeth Jane Leonard and Julia Cody Goodman, edited by James William Hoffman. (New York, Library Publishers, 1955. 320 pp. Indexed. \$4.95.) The story of William F. Cody's life presented here is compiled from a combination of reminiscence by his eldest sister, Julia Cody Goodman, and research by the co-author and editor. "Buffalo Bill" is pictured as a youth, as a Union scout, an Indian fighter, and finally the empressario and star of the famous Wild West show that brought the thrills of the plains to American cities and to Europe.

The Book Lover's Southwest: A Guide to Good Reading. By Walter S. Campbell. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1955. 287 pp. Indexed. \$4.50.) A survey in which books from the earliest period of writing about the Southwest to the present are classified and related to regional culture. It includes anthologies, biographies, autobiographies, descriptions, drama, folklore, history, humor, oratory, poetry, satire, science, and fiction.

Agricultural Atlas of Missouri. By James Collier. (Columbia, University of Missouri College of Agriculture, 1955. 75 pp. Not indexed, \$1.00.) This atlas illustrates with colored map the agricultural resources of the State and their utilization, and it includes much of the statistical data contained in the 1950 Census of Agriculture.

Trails West and Men Who Made Them. By Edith Dorian and W. N. Wilson. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1955. 92 pp. Indexed. \$2.50.) Brief accounts of such routes as the Golden Trail of the Conquistadores, the Water Trail of Samuel

Champlain, Daniel Boone's Wilderness Road, the National Road, the Natchez Trace, the Santa Fe Trail, the Oregon Trail, and the Chisholm Trail are supplemented by attractive sketches.

Beyond the Cross Timbers: The Travels of Randolph B. Marcy, 1812-1887. By W. Eugene Hollon. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1955. 270 pp. Indexed. \$4.00.) This account of Captain Randolph B. Marcy's career brings him into his own as an important soldier-explorer, map maker, geographer, trail blazer, authority on Indians, and prolific writer.

To the Rockies and Oregon, 1839-1842. Edited, with analytical notes, by LeRoy R. Hafen and Ann W. Hafen. (Glendale, Calif., The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1955. 315 pp. Indexed. \$9.50.) The third volume in *The Far West and the Rockies Historical Series, 1820-1875*, the book contains accounts of western travel by members of a party from Peoria, Illinois, 1839-1840, the journal of E. Willard Smith, 1839-1840, and the narrative of Joseph Williams, 1841-1842.

Comanche Bondage. By Carl Coke Rister. (Glendale, Calif., Arthur H. Clark Co., 1955. 210 pp. Indexed. \$7.50) The first half of the book is an account of Dr. John Charles Beales' unsuccessful attempt to make a settlement in southern Texas in the 1830's and serves as background for the reprint of the narrative of Sarah Ann Horn, a member of the Beales colony who was captured by the Comanches and later published an account of her experiences.

Guide to the Manuscripts of the Kentucky Historical Society. By G. Glenn Clift. (Frankfort, Kentucky Historical Society, 1955. iv, 185 pp.) This indexed guide to the Kentucky Historical Society's manuscript collection includes documents and letters, but not the Society's extensive holdings in genealogical manuscript material or microfilm.

The Law or the Gun: The Mormons at Far West. By Frank B. Latham. (New York, Aladdin Books, 1955. 191 pp. Not indexed. \$1.75.) Intended for young readers, this book relates a part of the story of Mormon efforts to build a settlement in Caldwell County, Missouri, and their expulsion. It emphasizes the role of Alexander W. Doniphan in defending the rights of Joseph Smith's followers against irate Missourians.

The Corsair. By Madeleine Fabiola Kent. (New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1955. 299 pp. Not indexed. \$3.95.) Jean Lafitte is the hero of this biographical novel which emphasizes his childhood in St. Domingue before the French Revolution, his career as a privateer, and his role in the defense of New Orleans against the British in the War of 1812. According to the novel, Lafitte lived in St. Louis under a pseudonym in his latter years.

Dear Christy: Memories of My Fifty Years. By Christine Cooper Moon. (New York, Exposition Press, 1955. 127 pp. Not indexed. \$2.50.) Accounts of family and community customs drawn from the author's reminiscences of her childhood in central Missouri provide a lively picture of early twentieth century life in a rural Missouri community.

Butternut. By John Ceder. (New York, Vantage Press, Inc., 1955. 150 pp. Not indexed. \$3.00.) A novel of a young Ozark boy and his experiences overseas in World War II.

OBITUARIES

ATWOOD, W. G., Carrollton: Born April 9, 1884; died September 12, 1955. Physician. A member of the Society.

BEASLEY, GEORGE H., Phoenix, Arizona: Born May 15, 1865; died June 11, 1956. Missouri educator and founder of the Columbia Normal Academy in 1895.

BLAIR, VILRAY P., Florissant: Born June 15, 1871; died November 24, 1955. Professor emeritus of clinical surgery at Washington University and a pioneer in the field of plastic surgery. A member of the Society.

DAKAN, E. L., Skidmore: Born September 13, 1867; died February 9, 1956. Retired farmer. A member of the Society.

DAVIS, ARCH B., Chillicothe: Born June 29, 1870; died May 24, 1956. Judge of the Thirty-sixth Missouri Judicial Circuit, 1909-1925.

FOWLER, DON T., Slater: Born May 8, 1872; died March 15, 1955. Farmer, real estate and insurance salesman. A member of the Society.

GIST, WILLIAM L., Kansas City: Born August 9, 1880; died January 25, 1956. Physician, lieutenant colonel in the Army Medical Reserve, and a former president of the Platte County Historical Society. A member of the Society.

GRAFTON, DON C., Joplin: Born June 25, 1876; died May 31, 1956. Missouri legislator 1939-1940, newspaper man, musician, and writer. A former member of the Society.

GREEN, ALLEN PERCIVAL, Mexico: Born July 22, 1875; died June 10, 1956. Founder of the A. P. Green Fire Brick Company, Mexico, in 1910. A member of the Society.

HENDERSON, ELMER C., Fulton: Born January 30, 1873; died May 25, 1956. State representative from Callaway County, 1947-1951.

JOHNSON, WALDO P., St. Louis: Born August 16, 1882; died August 19, 1955. President of Webster Publishing Company. A member of the Society.

JONES, MAXFIELD, Platte City: Born November 1, 1876; died April 14, 1956. Editor and publisher of the *Platte County Landmark* since 1918. A member of the Society.

KELLER, ALBERT, Clayton: Born October 23, 1879; died June 7, 1956. Broker, civic leader, president of the Municipal Theatre Association, and a trustee of Southern Methodist University. A member of the Society.

KING, LAURA, Stephenville, Texas. Born June 12, 1882; died April 15, 1956. A member of the Society.

LOEB, VIRGIL, St. Louis: Born February 28, 1883; died June 26, 1956. Physician and dentist, he was professor of stomatology at the dental school of Washington University, 1921-1934, and a lecturer at Washington University Medical School since 1925. A member of the Society.

MACELWANE, JAMES B., S.J., St. Louis: Born September 28, 1883; died February 15, 1956. Geophysicist, dean of St. Louis

University Institute of Technology, and world renowned authority on earthquakes.

MCMULLEN, JOHN K., Slater: Born July 21, 1881; died June 28, 1956. Editor of the Slater *News-Rustler* since 1925.

MYERS, WARREN T., Portland, Oregon: Born June 1, 1874; died November 17, 1955. A member of the Society.

PADEN, THOMAS E., Kansas City: Born August 18, 1897; died September 21, 1955. Postal transportation clerk. A member of the Society.

SCOTT, OREON E., St. Louis: Born November 11, 1871; died January 9, 1956. Real estate dealer, philanthropist, and civic leader. A member of the Society.

VILES, MRS. JONAS, Claremore, Oklahoma: Born January 8, 1875; died June 18, 1956. A member of the Society.

WEBB, LESLIE R., Springfield: Born September 9, 1883; died February 29, 1956. Physician. A member of the Society.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

SECESSIONISTS BEWARE!

From the Huntsville *Randolph Citizen*, February 21, 1861.

According to our taste, to make the election tickets look neater, we printed them last week on colored paper. We hope no secessionist will accuse the good people of Randolph of turning Abolitionists because they voted "the colored ticket."

A STUPENDOUS STINK

From the *Sarcxie Record*, July 22, 1904.

The biggest cheese in the world is no longer a world's fair exhibit. The 4,500 pounds of concentrated odor was too much for the Missouri commissioners, who are said to have requested its removal from the agricultural building after a heated argument. It was claimed that in a building with a temperature such as is usually to be found in the palace of agriculture a cheese of such proportions was an impossibility.

SITE CHOSEN FOR TWO MISSOURI INSTITUTIONS

From the *Richmond Democrat*, May 5, 1887.

The state commission, composed of Governor Marmaduke, Atty.-Gen. Boone and Register of Lands McCullough, to locate a Reform School for Boys and an Industrial School for Girls, after hearing the propositions from the different points applying for these institutions, located the first named at Boonville and the other at Chillicothe. For the first, Boonville gave \$4,500 in cash; for the other, Chillicothe gave 53 acres of land valued at \$100 per acre.

HAZING OUTLAWED AT M. U.

From the *Bowling Green Times*, April 20, 1916.

Columbia, Mo., April 12.—At a mass meeting to-night the students of the University of Missouri voted unanimously to abolish hazing. To-night's action follows a general decline of hazing popularity in the last few years. It was the sentiment of the entire student body that freshmen should not be treated ridiculously the first year by means of paddles, duckings under water and other forms of freshman torture popular in the past.

The resolutions state that hazing has nothing constructive to contribute to student life and interferes with the best interests of the student body and university.

PRE-PARKING METER PROBLEMS

From the *Bowling Green Times*, May 11, 1916.

The hitch-rack problem in Bowling Green could be made to bring forth desirable fruit. Surely no citizen will contend that hitching, under the old condition,

should be permitted. It should not. It would be a travesty upon a modern public building. But if the merchants would pave one-half the streets around the square, no doubt the county court would pave the other half. Then the merchants should hire a man to keep the streets around the square perfectly clean and swept, at all times; and to look after all horses and vehicles. This would be a great improvement as to paving, and would remove the objectionable features of hitching. Some other county seats have solved the problem in this way, and have found it satisfactory.

PREPARED FOR THE WORST

From the *Kansas City Daily Journal*, May 20, 1890.

Mayor Holmes, City Physician Lewis and Aldermen Kimball and Spender inspected the floating pest house yesterday, and found it tenantless, so far as patients are concerned and in excellent condition. The boat is now about a mile and a half below the distillery and not far west of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul bridge. Its location is an excellent one, a growth of timber along the bank serving the double purpose of keeping the boat hidden from persons passing along the roadway and furnishing an abundance of shade. . . .

There is no smallpox in the city, however, and the boat contains no patients. The health department realizes the necessity of being prepared at all times for visitations of the kind and will see that the present good condition of the boat is maintained during the summer and fall.

WE'RE STILL A BORDER STATE

From an address by President Elmer Ellis of the University of Missouri, quoted in the *Columbia Missourian*, April 7, 1956.

The University's funds, [President Ellis] said, are caused primarily by its environment and the people of Missouri. He explained, "My experience here is that we demand the best but that when appropriations are sought the appropriations are cut to an iron pattern of anticipated income and that no real consideration is given to the problem of increasing that anticipated income to provide the quality of service demanded. It is the old problem that is involved in the remark that Missourians have northern ideas of education but southern ideas of taxation," he added.

He said that since the value of the dollar has increased [*sic.*] so that the purchasing power of operating funds has actually decreased . . . during the past 16 years, and that enrollment has increased. The cost has been borne by the teaching staff, whose income has declined sharply.

GONDOLAS ON THE MISSOURI

From the *Kansas City Journal*, May 1, 1881.

Kansas City with her characteristic pluck and energy will repair the damage in short order and within a few weeks the stranger passing through will not know that she has been scourged by one of the most disastrous floods that ever visited the cities along the Missouri. . . .

The inundation has developed many quaint systems of locomotion, among which not the least interesting is the gondola, constructed of detached sidewalks. The most fashionable of these conveyances noted yesterday had a mast, to which was attached a streamer composed of several parti-colored silk handkerchiefs. Four chairs constituted the seating capacity of the raft and the propelling force was applied by two fence boards, in amateur row-locks raised three feet from the water.

THE FIRST CHAUTAUQUA IN MISSOURI

From "DeKalb County" by C. L. Ficklin in *A History of Northwest Missouri*, Volume I, p. 472, edited by Walter Williams.

... Thomas J. Williamson founded the first chautauqua of Missouri, and founded it in Maysville. That was in 1896. Gen. John Brown Gordon was the first speaker of the first day, and he came to uncork his great lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy." ... But he came to speak to a handful of people. The same kind of reception was handed to the other speakers on the first year's program. The founder of the chautauqua movement in Maysville went up solidly but heroically against the cold and crusty indifference of the people. He martyred himself to the cause, bore the burdens and the despair of the formative time and finally turned the institution over to other hands. The name of Thomas J. Williamson ought to be written up high on the list of men who have had their vision and who have done distinctive deeds for the elevation of their fellows. ...

LET THE LIONS ROAR

From the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, October 28, 1913.

Mr. Percy Mackaye, having investigated the "site" in Forest Park for the St. Louis pageant some time ago and pronounced it perfect in its acoustic properties, it is gratifying to learn that Mr. Carl Hagenbeck has also found the proposed site for a "zoo" in Forest Park to be perfect.

... The present zoo, small as it is, makes itself heard as far as Forest Park University, and after it is enlarged the stertorous roars of lions and the yowls of other felidae may be distinctly heard all over the West End.

A zoo without acoustic properties is not worth much. All wild animal creation has its characteristic vocalization, and a lion's roar needs proper hills and depressions for its setting. Such a roar, alone, sounds as if the beast were enjoying the reverberations of a rain barrel, but this unique effect can be vastly multiplied in a park that has such acoustics as our largest pleasure ground.

LOUIS BOLDUC HOUSE TO BE RESTORED

From the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat Magazine*, June 17, 1956. Extracts from an article by Lloyd Green.

The old French houses for which Ste. Genevieve is noted start immediately on leaving the Public Square. Some are of frame construction, with wide, rambling porches covering two sides. Occasionally they have an adjacent formal garden enclosed by an aging brick wall.

Not a few of these old homes and buildings have been torn down in recent years, but at least a dozen of the better ones remain. In most cases you'll have to be content with exterior views of the old homes, since the majority are still occupied as private residences.

By next fall, however, it is hoped that there will be at least one notable exception. The National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Missouri has bought the home once occupied by French pioneer Louis Bolduc, and workmen are restoring it. When completed, the home will be furnished with French provincial furniture of the late 1700's. Admission will be free.

ALL BUT ELEVEN CENTS

From the *Kansas City Star*, March 25, 1956.

The fact that Missouri spends 46 cents of every tax dollar for the education of young people and then spends 43 more cents out of that dollar for the care of elderly persons was called a "monumental paradox" by Lew Larkin, Jefferson City correspondent for *The Kansas City Star*, in an address before the twenty-third annual spring meeting of the Missouri Council for the Social Studies which ended today (March 24) at Central Missouri State college.

Quoting figures, he said that 10 per cent of the nation's population is drawing assistance in old age from one source or another. Missouri has more than kept pace, he added, saying that while it does not have the program that wealthier states do, it now spends seven times what it did fifteen years ago for the assistance of old people.

Mr. Larkin said the second largest aid program in the state is for dependent children. An increase from 53,333 children on state support from 20,753 families in 1954 to 57,623 children from 22,010 families in June, 1955, was noted in illustrating the growth of the problem.

AMONG NEWSPAPER NOTABLES

From the *Columbia Missourian*, April 7, 1956.

The University's role in turning out graduates to fill national and state positions was stressed during the University alumni dinner last night in Kansas City's Hotel Muehlebach by Duke Shoop, Washington *Kansas City Star* correspondent who attended the University School of Journalism.

In journalism he spoke of Lyle Wilson, head of the United Press Washington bureau; Raymond Brandt of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* bureau; Harry Ferguson, managing editor of the New York United Press bureau; Douglass Cornell, political writer for the Associated Press; Hal Boyle, Associated Press columnist; F. M. Flynn, president and publisher of the *New York Daily News*; and Phil Stephens, general manager of the *New York Daily News*.

Houston Harte, director of a chain of Texas newspapers; Lee Hills, executive editor of the John Knight papers; Wright Bryan, editor of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*; Joyce Swan, business manager of the *Minneapolis Star-Journal*; Pierre Huss, United Nations director of the International News Service; Foster Hailey, Far East correspondent of the *New York Times*; and Inez Robb, syndicated columnist.

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION

From the *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XXXI, October, 1936, pp. 6-7.

Extracts from an article by Walter B. Stevens entitled "The Political Turmoil of 1874 in Missouri."

Throughout 1862 President Lincoln was pressing Congress to pass an act to pay all loyal Missourians for their slaves. In the Senate John B. Henderson, and in the House Representative Nowell urged this policy. Sentiment in Missouri grew rapidly in favor of this plan. In the November election of 1862, six of the nine Missourians elected to Congress were emancipationists. Following that evidence of sentiment, both branches of Congress in the winter of 1863 passed bills to pay for Missouri slaves, the Senate voting \$20,000,000, the House, \$10,000,000. This was in the short session of Congress, to end in March. A compromise was agreed on in conference, the amount to be \$15,000,000. But the agreement was not reached until a few days before adjournment. Three Missourians, who had been opposed to the policy, delayed action and beat the plan. The appropriation of \$15,000,000, it was estimated, would have given loyal Missouri slaveholders \$300 for every man, woman, and child owned by them. Two years later Missouri emancipated her 100,000 slaves without the payment of a dollar to the owners. . . .

VICTORY FOR THE *Missouri*

From the *Independence Examiner*, April 26, 1956.

In February 1912 at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, the Navy was rocked by the spectacle of a boat's crew of the U. S. S. *Missouri* winning the Battenberg Cup race. Apparently this episode has been over-looked in the writing of the history of that ship, which was the second of the navy named for our state. . . .

The captain of the *Missouri* at the time was Frederick L. Chapin, and the race boat coxswain was Chief Gunner's Mate Jerry Purcell. The feat came as a complete surprise to the fleet, because the U.S.S. *Georgia* had held the cup three years, and was regarded as invincible; and Coxswain Purcell had trained his 12-man crew secretly for nearly a year.

The Battenberg Cup had been presented to the U. S. Navy as a challenge cup by the British navy, by Lord Battenberg, commander of a cruiser squadron. On it was engraved the names of all the ships that had won it; but like many other valuable things its importance has apparently diminished with the passing of time, and its present whereabouts are not known or never mentioned in this day of power-driven boats of all descriptions.

The *Missouri's* crew won the three-mile straight-away easily leaving the champions of the U.S.S. *Georgia* and other contenders far astern. The incident should have historical significance because for the first time and probably the last time, men of southern heritage cheered lustily when the band on the U.S.S. *Missouri* struck up the tune, "Marching Through Georgia."

DR. WILLIAM JEWELL WAS THE AUTHOR

From an article by Rowland H. Smith in the *Columbia Daily Tribune*, April 19, 1956.

Authorship of the motto which adorns the Boone county courthouse finally has been traced—and to the man suspected all the time of having written it.

The motto: "Oh! Justice, when expelled from other habitations make this thy dwelling place," was written by Dr. William Jewell, pioneer Missouri leader and founder of the college at Liberty, Mo., that bears his name.

Dr. Jewell was superintendent of construction of Boone County's second courthouse, completed in 1847 and regarded as the best, largest and most magnificent in Central Missouri. Over the front door in a tablet of marble was engraved the motto.

Sixty years later when the present courthouse was erected, the marble tablet and motto were preserved and incorporated into the new structure.

Historians have long suspected that Dr. Jewell was the author of the motto. They came to that conclusion after . . . attempting to trace the appropriate wordage, even back to the Romans and Greeks. . . .

In attempts to learn if Dr. Jewell was author of the motto, researchers turned to histories of Missouri and of the university written by William F. Switzler, noted editor and historian. But in none of his published or unpublished works did he mention the author.

But a member of the *Columbia Tribune* staff, preparing a "Fifty Year Ago," column, paused in perusal of back issues of the newspaper to read a letter-to-the-editor written by Col. Switzler on April 26, 1906—less than a month before the death of the famed retired editor of the *Columbia Patriot and Statesman*.

Col. Switzler's letter was written at a time when Boone County was building a new courthouse. The colonel reviewed the history of courthouses in Boone County and made a plea to save the old building and not to raze it. . . .

Col. Switzler's open-column letter continued: "Over the front door in a tablet of marble is engraved the names of all the contractors and the following motto, OF WHICH DR. JEWELL IS AUTHOR: "Oh! Justice, when expelled from other habitations make this thy dwelling place."

That marked Dr. Jewell as author and ended a long search by historians. . . .

STEAMBOATS ON THE GRAND

From an article by James A. Williams in the *Carrollton Weekly Democrat*, March 23, 1956.

As the motorists of the present day or the passengers on the numerous railroads which cross Grand River see that stream in its present state with great stretches of the bottom exposed to view and with shallow pools of still water in the place of a swift flowing current, they could hardly believe that at one time that important tributary of the Missouri was once at such high tide that steamboats of considerable dimensions navigated it at least as far upstream as Chillicothe and Utica.

Some of the boats which traveled on the Grand were the *Lake of the Woods*, the *Bedford*, the *Bonita* and a craft which a Chillicothe historian refers to as the *Wild Sow*. In more recent years the *City of Brunswick*, a craft that was built at Brunswick and was sturdy enough to navigate the Missouri River, made trips up and down Grand River but no information is at hand as to how far up the stream it passed before it quit its journeys.

Long years ago a well known Brunswick lumber firm which is now out of business but which held forth in that town in the days of the steamboats on the

Grand, patronized the vessels which plied the stream by shipping lumber and building material to some of the towns up the stream.

Bordering on seventy years ago the older ones in the neighborhood of DeWitt used to talk about the steamer *Lake of the Woods* which navigated the Grand and met a tragic fate on that stream and near the boundaries of Carroll County. As the story goes the steamer was bound for one of the towns up stream, and on some account there had been a hindrance on the trip so that the vessel was behind schedule. The captain of the steamer is represented to have been a determined sort of man and becoming impatient at the delay, he made the vow that he would reach a certain port up stream before nightfall or he would blow the craft to pieces. It is likely that his threat became more true than he had really meant for it to be.

It is a matter of history that in the times of races between steamboats on the Mississippi River a long time ago the masters resorted to the dangerous practice of weighting down the safety valve. It may be that the master of the *Lake of the Woods* employed this method at the same time making the fires burn hotter in order to increase the head of steam in the boiler. At any rate a mighty explosion took place, and the steamer was not only sunk but some of the passengers and crew were killed by the escaping steam and hot water or were drowned when they were thrown into the river. The story is told that after the tragedy the captain of the boat was so overtaken with remorse of the tragic event he had caused he became mentally deranged.

Even in these days in Rockford township there is a tradition that the *Lake of the Woods* went down in what was then a bend in the Grand at Winfrey Rock in Rockford township but which is now an area of farming land, and that the engineer of the steamer was taken from the wrecked boat and buried in an unmarked grave in Winfrey Cemetery not a great distance from the scene of the wreck.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

Alabama Review, April, 1956, "Alabama Political Leaders and the Missouri Compromise," by Hugh G. Bailey.

American-German Review, April-May, 1956, "Carl Schurz: German-Liberal in American Public Life," by Arthur R. Hogue.

Arkansas Historical Quarterly, Spring, 1956, "Pea Ridge: Gettysburg of the West," by Walter L. Brown; "Butterfield Overland Mail Company," by F. P. Rose.

Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society, April, 1956, "The Creole Arts and Crafts of Upper Louisiana," by Charles van Ravenswaay; "Manuel Lisa and Thomas Nuttall," by Jeannette E. Graustein; "Protestantism Enters St. Louis," by DeWitt Ellinwood, Jr.; "Reminiscence of Our Removal to St. Louis," by Frederic L. Billon.

Kansas Historical Quarterly, Spring, 1956, "The Connecticut Kansas Colony: Letters of Charles B. Lines to the New Haven (Conn.) *Daily Palladium*," compiled and edited by Alberta Pantle.

Museum Graphic [St. Joseph], Spring, 1956, "The Three Owen Sisters—Famous Scientists," "Ashton Place," "General William Ridgeway Penick—Father of the St. Joseph Fire Department," "Opposite Views of William Clarke Quantrill," by Bartlett Boder; "A Mystery of the Childhood of Eugene Field," by Laurence J. Kenny, S. J.

School and Community, February, 1956, "Missouri Teachers Association"; March, 1956, "Establishing Normal Schools Early Objectives of MSTA"; April, 1956, "Missouri State Teachers Association."

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

The State Historical Society of Missouri offers the following publications for sale:

Debates of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875. Edited by Isidor Loeb and Floyd C. Shoemaker. 12 vols., 1930-1944. Complete sets sent by express collect, \$15.00.

Journal Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875, With an Historical Introduction on Constitutions and Constitutional Conventions in Missouri by Isidor Loeb . . . and a Biographical Account of the Personnel of the Convention by Floyd C. Shoemaker. 2 vols., 1920. \$2.75 a set, postpaid.

Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri. 17 vols., 1922-1955. Vols. I-VI sold only in complete sets, \$15.00; Vols. VII-XII, \$8.25 a set, postpaid; Vol. XIII, \$3.15, postpaid; Vols. XIV, XV, XVI, and XVII, \$5.00 each, postpaid. Complete sets sent by express collect.

Missouri, Day by Day. Edited by Floyd C. Shoemaker. 2 vols., 1942-1943. \$5.20 a set, postpaid.

Missouri Historical Review. 50 volumes, 1906-1956. Unbound set, \$180.00. Complete or partial sets sent by express collect.

Missouri Historical Review. Published quarterly by the Society and current issues sent free to all members of the Society upon payment of the Annual membership dues of \$1.00 or Life membership of \$20.00.

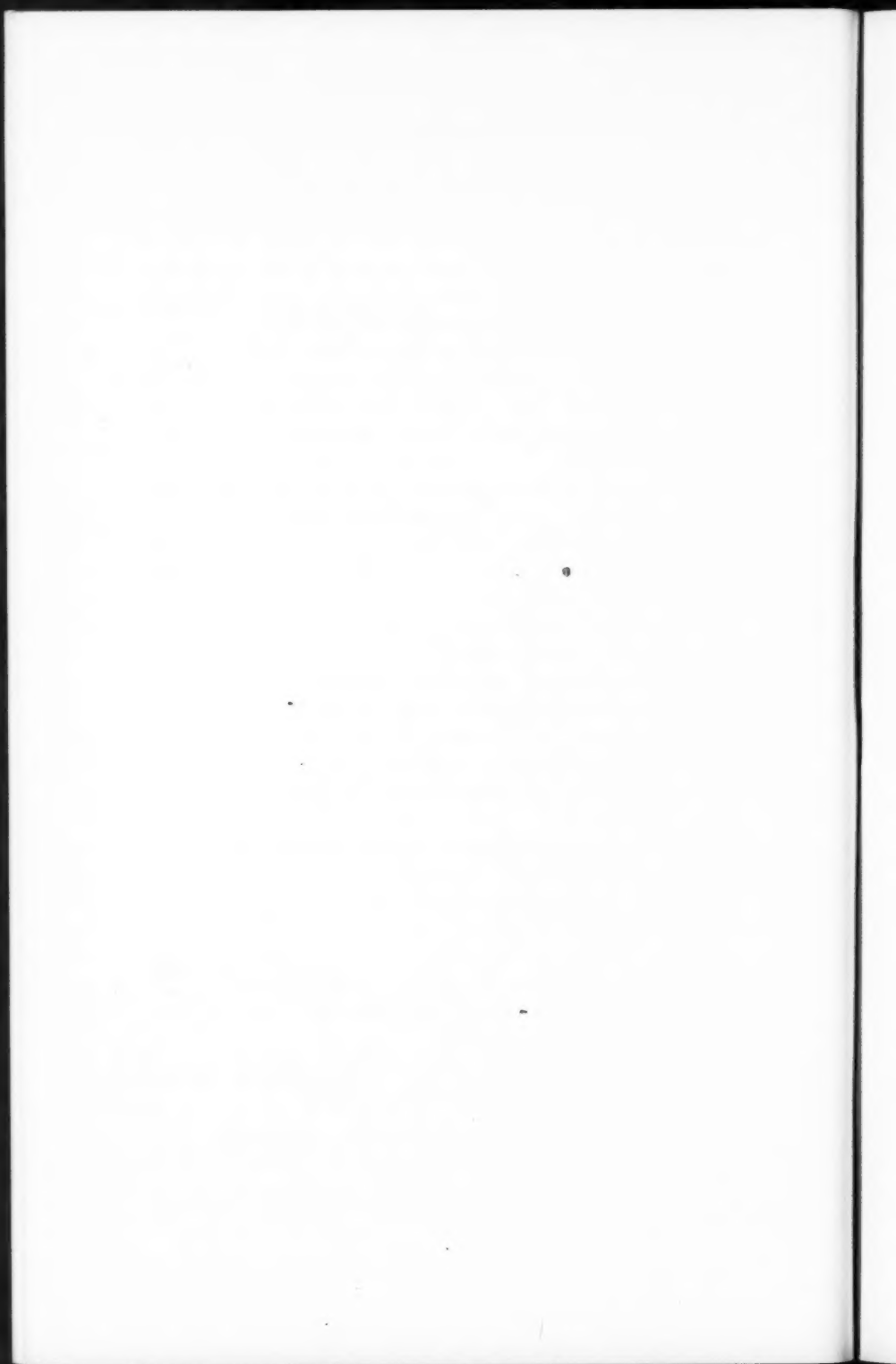
Missouri Historical Review, Index to Volumes 1-25 (October, 1906-July, 1931). 1934. \$10.00, postpaid.

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Ozark Folksongs. Collected and Edited by Vance Randolph and edited for the State Hist. Soc. of Mo. by Floyd C. Shoemaker and Frances G. Emberson. 4 vols., 1946-1950. Sold only in complete sets, \$15.80, postpaid.

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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

If you are interested in the historic past of Missouri, either as a "producer" or "consumer" of history, you are invited to apply for membership in the State Historical Society of Missouri. Annual dues are \$1.00, and *The Missouri Historical Review* is sent free to all members. Life membership is \$20.00.

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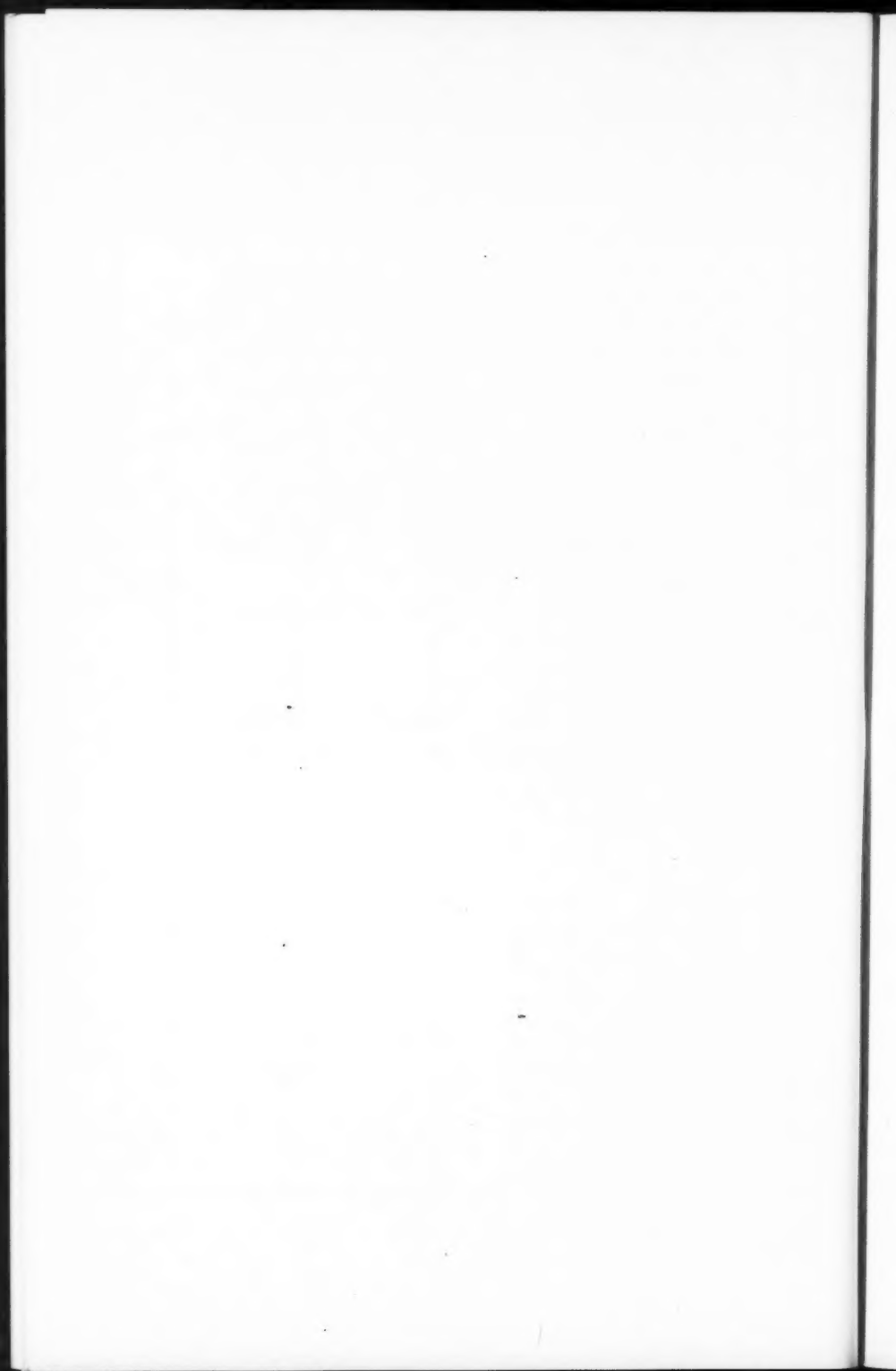
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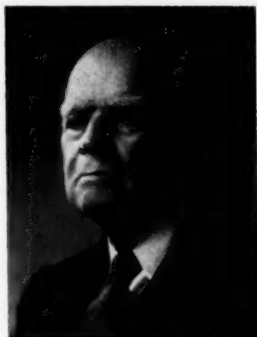
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STEPHEN B. HUNTER

The Society honors Stephen B. Hunter of Cape Girardeau for a lifetime of friendship and service. Mr. Hunter has served as a trustee longer than any other member of the Executive Committee. He became a trustee in 1925, after nine years of membership in the Society, and he became a life member in 1951. In April, 1954, he and his wife, Mrs. Mary Medley Hunter, chose to make a gift of \$1000 for the work of the Society as an expression



Lueders Studio

Stephen B. Hunter

of their interest in and appreciation for its services. He has also made gifts of historical material to the Society, has obtained new members, and has been the donor of three life memberships. He spoke at the Annual Meeting in January, 1927.

Mr. Hunter is descended from pioneer Missouri families and his interest in Missouri history has been expressed through his participation in local historical activities. He is a charter member and a former vice president of the Cape Girardeau County Historical Society, and he served as a member of the Centennial Committee of the State Historical Society which planned commemorative events of the State's 100th anniversary in 1921.

An outstanding figure in political and economic affairs of Southeast Missouri, he was a delegate-at-large to the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1922-1923 and was chairman of the board of penal commissioners under Governor Guy B. Park in 1933-1936.



Courtesy August A. Busch, Jr.

Frémont, the Pathfinder

John C. Frémont was one of the foremost explorers and geographers of the West. Though others had traveled the routes he explored, his maps and scientific studies were valuable contributions to knowledge of the Great West and were welcomed by the American public who eagerly read about the romantic wilderness and dubbed him its "Pathfinder." A son-in-law of Senator Thomas Hart Benton, great champion of Western interests, Frémont led five expeditions across the mountains to the Pacific seeking usable transcontinental routes.

Frémont was active in securing California for the United States during the Mexican War, became a wealthy landowner, and represented California in the Senate when the state was admitted to the Union. His reputation as a Western hero and his antislavery convictions led to his nomination as the first presidential candidate of the new Republican Party in 1856. The year 1861 found him again in Missouri, commanding the Federal Department of the West, but the defeat of his subordinates in the field and a quarrel with Lincoln and the Blair family caused his removal from command. Later years brought financial disaster and public criticism, though he served from 1878 to 1881 as territorial governor of Arizona.

The importance of Frémont's services in the West was expressed by his wife, Jessie Benton Frémont, when she wrote: "from the ashes of his campfires have sprung cities."

This painting is one of a series of "Epic Marking Events of American History" by O. E. Berninghaus, reproduced through the courtesy of the owner, August A. Busch, Jr., of St. Louis County, Missouri.

